FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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CARTER DENIES U.S. PAPER'S REPORT ON 'FREEZING' SALT

LD031145Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington U.S. President James Carter has personally officially denied a report in the Washington POST that the USA is "freezing" the talks on limiting strategic offensive armaments (SALT). Carter said that the Washington POST report was deliberately false and that the paper's editors knew this.

The President underlined that it "damages our country, it damages my credibility, and I think it damages the prospects for continuation of the basic policy of our government," which, as he said, intends to continue talks with the USSR on the limitation of strategic arms, to conclude a treaty as soon as possible without delays due to political considerations, and to insure that this treaty corresponds with the higher interests of the country.

The President stressed that "freezing" the SALT talks "has never been discussed even unofficially between the three people in our government who are responsible for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks--P. Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, C. Vance, secretary of state and myself. We have never discussed such matters, and I want to declare officially that the published item is inaccurate and that our policy has not changed."

White House Press Secretary J. Powell also denied the allegations made by the Washington POST. When it was pointed out that the basic idea of the Washington POST item on the "freezing" of SALT talks stemmed from the television statement made by the President's national security advisor, Brzezinski, Powell said: I find it difficult to believe that the paper could print an item founded on a speech that was made 5 days ago, regardless of the denial by the President. The official representative of the White House did not indicate who in the U S. adminstration might want to torpedo the SALT talks.

WARNKE SCORES ATTEMPT TO LINK SALT, 'IRRELEVANT PROBLEMS'

LD021654Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 2 TASS--Paul Warnke, chief U.S. negotiator at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, opposed the attempts which are being made by certain U.S. quarters to "link" the question of concluding a new agreement at these negotiations with developments in Africa and other irrelevant problems. In an interview to UPI agency he noted that the Soviet Union shows a positive approach to the negotiations. "The Soviet delegation," Warnke stated, "very strictly adheres to the topic under discussion. The same can be said about the talks in Geneva on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests."

SOVIET PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD021237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of Soviet proposal "On Practical Paths Toward Ending the Arms Race"]

[Text] The entire development of world affairs has now placed the ending of the arms race at the center of international politics.

The accelerating and expanding process of the development production and deployment of new types of arms and weapons systems is becoming increasingly dangerous. The potential for destruction, already sufficient--were it to be put into operation--to jeopardize the life of man on earth is growing rapidly.

Unless the arms race is halted the political detente achieved as a result of enormous efforts by many states and peoples may be blocked. If the threat of a military confrontation begins to grow again it will hardly be possible to maintain even the present level of international trust, without which normal relations between states are inconceivable.

Consuming an increasing proportion of man's material and intellectual resources, the arms race could frustrate the solution of the already extraordinarily complex problems of economic development. With a continuing arms race it will be difficult to find a solution to global, universal human problems whose urgency has greatly increased in recent decades--the problems of food supply, the development of fundamentally new sources of energy, the extensive development of the oceans and space, the eradication of disease and the conservation of the natural environment.

There is no doubt that bilateral and multilateral agreements on limiting the arms race concluded in the sixties and seventies continue to exert a definite restraining influence on this race. Closing some and considerably narrowing other channels for the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, these agreements have prevented the worst. But because of their restricted nature and the fact that not all states, including some nuclear states, have signed them, they have not halted the arms race.

At the same time the rate at which arms limitation agreements are being reached is lagging behind the development of this race itself. Moreover, in some directions--and extremely dangerous ones--matters could reach a point beyond which the opportunity will be lost for concluding agreements on the limitation of the arms race based on reciprocal control. There are already weapons systems approaching the production stage whose numbers and qualitative characteristics totally defy such control.

History has confronted the world with a choice. "International relations," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said recently, "are now, as it were, at a crossroads leading either to the growth of trust and cooperation or to the growth of mutual fears and suspicions and the stockpiling of weapons--paths leading ultimately either to lasting peace or, at best, to brinkmanship."

There can only be one choice: IT IS ESSENTIAL TO INSURE A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE STRUGGLE TO END THE ARMS RACE. No more time must be lost--this carries the threat of too serious consequences. No state any longer has the right to refuse to make its contribution to ending the arms race. And no state can justify to its own people actions which do not promote the solution of this task or, still less, go in the opposite direction.

The ending of the arms race is the common task of all nations, all governments and all peoples. And it must be resolved jointly.

In accordance with this, pursuing an unvarying Leninist course of peace and peaceful cooperation, the Soviet Union appeals to all UN member states, suggesting that they adopt in the most immediate future a number of urgent steps capable of halting the arms race. For its part the Soviet Union is prepared to render all-round assistance to their implementation and, when necessary, to take a direct part in their realization.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, as L.I. Brezhnev has frequently stated, the time has come to contemplate THE TOTAL ENDING OF THE FURTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE GROWTH OF THE ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES OF STATES POSSESSING A LARGE-SCALE MILITARY POTENTIAL and thus create conditions for their subsequent reduction. Specifically, the Soviet Union appeals for a discussion of a program for implementing, within a specified time limit, the following measures:

--ceasing the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms;

--ending the creation of new types of conventional weapons of large destructive force;

--the renunciation of the expansion of armies and the increasing of the conventional armaments of the powers which are permanent Security Council members and of the countries linked with them by military agreements.

Of course, agreeing on such things is no simple matter.

Therefore we should begin, for instance, with ending the production of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the Soviet Union states quite definitely for its part that it is against the use of nuclear weapons; only extraordinary circumstances and aggression against itself or its allies from another nuclear power could force it to resort to this extreme means of self-defense.

FIRST. Since the main danger comes from the growing nuclear arms race, special emphasis must first be placed on measures designed to halt and then reverse the arms race in precisely this area.

There is no doubt that this problem was far easier to resolve when nuclear weapons first appeared. At that time that was precisely what the Soviet Union suggested--banning nuclear weapons forever. But at that time its proposal was not accepted. Now that states have systems of nuclear weapons covering a broad spectrum, now that the nuclear factor has become the leading one in the military reality of our day and now that it lies at the basis of strategic planning, the problem has become immeasurably more difficult.

But it would be a profound error to believe that it has now become totally impossible to reverse the development of events in nuclear armaments. The world has encountered no less difficult political and social tasks and has found a solution to them. Statesmanlike wisdom, an honest and objective approach to the essence of the problem, an awareness of historic responsibility for the success of the entire matter, purposefulness and persistence can open up ways to resolve this very complex task.

The Soviet Union firmly advocates embarking more rapidly on the matter. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has advanced proposals ON ENDING THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL THEIR FORMS AND GRADUALLY REDUCING STOCKPILES OF THESE WEAPONS UNTIL THEY ARE TOTALLY ELIMINATED. We now propose discussing the question of making a practical start on the corresponding negotiations.

We believe that all the nuclear powers must take part in the negotiations--and the refusal of any of these powers would be a heavy load on its policy. Obviously it is also expedient to enlist a certain number of nonnuclear states. Agreement could be reached through diplomatic channels or within the framework of an appropriate preparatory committee on the specific criteria for participation in the negotiations. [paragraph continues]

In the same way it would be possible to agree on a specific agenda for the negotiations and define the complex of questions to be examined and resolved.

No one should entertain any illusions--this is a large and extraordinarily intricate complex. It includes questions of how to implement the ending of the production of nuclear weapons; how to embark on the gradual reduction of stockpiles of these weapons; the scale on which individual nuclear powers should join in this process at each stage, with consideration for differences in their military nuclear potentials; and how to preserve the existing nuclear arms balance while constantly lowering its level.

Naturally the elaboration and implementation of measures to end the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reduce stockpiles of these weapons must proceed simultaneously with and inseparably from the consolidation of political and international legal guarantees of the states' security. The conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations would be a major step in this direction. The Soviet Union's proposals on this score are well known. In addition, there is the UN General Assembly [UNGA] decision on the nonuse of force in international relations and the permanent banning of the use of nuclear weapons.

Negotiations on this range of questions will require much effort and labor. But at present the paramount requirement is to begin negotiations and put the matter on a practical footing.

To this end, the Soviet Union proposes that the present UNGA special session adopt a principled decision on the need to begin negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the question of the nonuse of force, define the procedure for their preparation and set a specific starting date. The setting of this date would underline the firmness of the states' intentions to free mankind forever from the threat of nuclear war.

SECOND. One of the most important tasks in ending the arms race is undoubtedly THE PREVENTION OF THE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. In the decade since the conclusion of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the solution of this task has made considerable headway. But not everything necessary has yet been done and further efforts are now needed.

It is understandable that nuclear weapons would be particularly dangerous in the hands of states situated in regions of conflicts and tensions. A nuclear conflict in any of these regions could become the detonator for a general nuclear clash. It is for precisely this reason that the plans for the creation of nuclear weapons in the Republic of South Africa and Israel are causing such profound alarm. The implementation of these plans must not be allowed: A sharp escalation of instability and tension in the relevant regions would intensify the nuclear danger for all mankind.

Obviously, there is a need to insure the more active participation of a wide range of states, including nonnuclear states, in the consolidation of the nonproliferation system. Therefore, we should give attention to their desires in this area.

It is well known that these desires are primarily concerned with the reinforcement of guarantees of the security of the nonnuclear states. Such guarantees now exist in the form of the assurances given by the USSR, the United States and Britain, through the Security Council, to take definite actions to insure support for a victim of nuclear aggression. This is an important undertaking. But many nonnuclear states are displaying interest in seeing the nuclear powers take one more step--promising not to use nuclear weapons against them.

The Soviet Union states that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production or acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have nuclear weapons on their territory. We are prepared to conclude special agreements on this score with any such nonnuclear states. We urge all other nuclear powers to follow our example and make similar commitments.

The creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world could help to weaken the threat of nuclear war and reinforce the system of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Proceeding from its principled position of support for the desire of states of particular regions to prevent the appearance of nuclear weapons on their territory, the Soviet Union has decided to sign the Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) and thereby undertake to observe nuclear-free zone status on this continent. Of course, our commitment will retain its force only if other nuclear powers respect the status of this zone and if its members insure a truly nuclear-free system for the zone.

The development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy is undoubtedly one of the promising paths toward solving the energy problem, and the Soviet Union advocates the expansion of i international cooperation in this sphere, provided, of course, that this cooperation is carried out with observance of conditions which will exclude its use for increasing the opportunities for creating nuclear weapons. At the same time, looking toward the future, it can confidently be said that nuclear energy--for all its significance--is not the only key to solving the energy problem.

Alternative paths which are not linked to an increase in the nuclear danger are already beginning to take shape. These include thermonuclear fusion, the use of solar and geothermal energy and likewise the use of a number of other energy sources which have a great future. Their development promises the acquisition of even cheaper energy than nuclear energy.

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate on a constructive basis with other states in research into new sources and types of energy. We recently declared our readiness to participate with the United States, the European countries, Japan and other states in an international project involving a "Tokamak" type thermonuclear reactor, the aim of which is to carry out a controlled thermonuclear reaction yielding more energy than the energy expended.

As is known, the Soviet Union is already aiding a number of countries in the enrichment of their natural uranium at Soviet enrichment installations. In order to promote the widespread utilization of the peaceful atom for the solution of energy problems, the Soviet Union is prepared to continue offering such services under the appropriate international guarantees.

THIRD. Directly associated with the question of reinforcing the conditions preventing the prolification of nuclear weapons there is another question that is just as urgent--that of NOT PLACING NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON THE TERRITORY OF STATES WHICH PRESENTLY HAVE NONE. It is also essential to solve this question.

In practical terms the question must center upon the fact that in those states where no nuclear weapons are present, nuclear weapons should not be emplaced in the future, either in the form of nuclear combat systems deployed in their positions, nor in the form of stocks piles of nuclear warheads, bombs, shells and mines. If agreement is successfully reached on this, a process which could lead to dangerous consequences, including the destabilization of the existing strategic situation, will have been halted.

It is obvious that the solution of this question depends to no small degree on the non-nuclear states where there are, at the present time, no nuclear weapons. Certain of them have already issued statements to the effect that they will not allow the emplacement of nuclear weapons on their territory. It would be a good thing if the other nonnuclear states in a similar position were to adopt the same stance.

But, just as in the question of nuclear weapons nonproliferation, much depends on the nuclear states, especially if one considers the means they have at their disposal for exerting political influence through their alliances and also through other channels. A major, positive step by the nuclear powers would be their adoption of a clear and simple commitment not to emplace nuclear weapons in those countries where there are none at the present time. Such a commitment must, of course, be universal, that is, it must extend to any nonnuclear state on whose territory there are no nuclear weapons, irrespective of whether or not any nuclear power has an alliance with that state.

The Soviet Union delcares that it is prepared to make such a commitment, and it calls upon all the other nuclear powers to do the same. If agreement in principle by the nculear powers on this issue is achieved, they could hold an exchange of opinions on the form to be given to such a pledge.

FOURTH. An important place on the international agenda is occupied by the question of PROHIBITING THE CREATION OF NEW TYPES AND SYSTEMS OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, this question could have been solved several years ago when it was first raised. Unfortunately, however, the position of certain states caused a delay in the solution of this question. It is all the more important to multiply efforts on this score, now that the rapid development of scientific research in the most diverse areas is tangibly increasing the danger of the appearance of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

It is essential to begin urgent international action which would prevent, once and for all, the appearance and deployment of NEUTRON WEAPONS. Discussion of the question of their prohibition has taken place in recent months at various interstate levels, including the highest levels, and also among the world public and between prominent scientists. The results of this discussion make it possible to declare with every confidence:

--Neutron weapons are a particularly inhuman means of mass annihilation;

--Neutron weapons will inevitably lower the threshold of nuclear war and will consequently make the unleashing of nuclear war more probable;

--The adoption of neutron weapons by one group of states will inevitably entail their adoption by another group of countries, and this will open up a new direction in the nuclear arms race as happened with atomic weapons in the forties and with themonuclear weapons in the fifties;

--The appearance of any single type of neutron weapon would be only the start of this race: The first type would inevitably be followed by others, with an even greater casualty-producing capacity, designed for broader tasks, which could extend beyond the confines of a single continent.

The states, including the Soviet Union, which put forward a draft international convention on banning the production, stockpiling, development and deployment of neutron weapons for examination by the Disarmament Committee, proceeded from these indisputable facts.

In connection with the fact that the U.S. Government has postponed a final decision on beginning production of neutron weapons, the Soviet Union will not commence their production if the United States does not do so. But it remains an advocate of the total prohibition of neturon weapons.

If we proceed from the people's security interests, it would be correct to give the examination of the proposals on banning neutron weapons a high priority, as the Disarmament Committee sums up the results of the work done at the 33d UNGA session.

There is still time. The threat of neutron death can still be eliminated and it can be prevented from materializing. But we must act quickly. The Soviet Union again appeals to all states to do so.

FIFTH. The task of stopping the arms race demands the speediest and successful conclusion of all the talks already being held to this end at bilateral, regional and international level. In a number of instances ways of reaching agreement have become apparent at the talks and a considerable, indeed the main part of the work, is already over. By increasing efforts and making them even more purposeful it is possible to achieve ultimate success.

This applies primarily to the Soviet-American STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS LIMITATION talks which are called upon to set a limit [predel] for the development of the most dangerous and most destructive weapons--the use of which would mean the unleashing of a nuclear world war.

It is now that serious difficulties have often arisen at the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. Many of them have now been overcome, and there are good possibilities for resolving the remaining questions. It is exceptionally important to insure that new obstacles and new problems do not appear on the path to the successful conclusion of the talks. An agreement can and must be concluded in the immediate future.

After the conclusion of a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, efforts in this direction must be continued without delay. They must lead to a substantial reduction in the level of strategic offensive weapons and to the further limitation of their qualitative improvement--of course, on the basis of the principle of equal security for both sides and the necessary consideration of all factors connected with this. The Soviet Union will be prepared to hold serious, businesslike talks on all these questions.

There is a real possibility of successfully concluding the talks on a GENERAL AND COMPLETE BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS. People have waited for this possibility for 15 years, since the conclusion of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

With the aim of clearing the path to the achievement of a constructive agreement on a general and complete ban of nuclear weapons tests, the Soviet Union has recently taken a number of steps in connection with the greatest difficulties. We agreed to monitoring on a voluntary basis and to establishing a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We also agreed that the treaty should take effect even if only three nuclear powers--the USSR, United States and Britain--initially sign it, and not all five. We are in favor of the speediest completion of the elaboration of this treaty and its signing.

Practical talks are being held on the questions of PROHIBITING THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND OF DESTROYING EXISTING STOCKPILES. But in this matter there have been excessive delays, and this cannot be considered normal. Although certain difficulties primarily concerned with monitoring, have arisen during the talks and consultations on banning chemical weapons, they are not insurmountable. The problem of monitoring the ban on the development , production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles can be resolved on the basis of national monitoring facilities, supplemented by well thought out international procedures.

For its part, the Soviet Union is endeavoring and will endeavor to insure that the talks on banning chamical weapons are successfully concluded. But the same efforts are required of the other participants in the talks.

The preparation of an agreement on one other type of weapon of mass destruction, RADIOLOGICAL weapons, that is, weapons which kill living organisms as a result of radioactive radiation, caused by the nonexplosive disintegration of radioactive material--is at an advanced stage. A convention banning the development, production and deployment of radiological weapons has already been partially constructed by the talks participants. The Soviet Union believes that it is necessary to finish this matter without further delay.

The opportunity exists of imparting a practical nature to the resolution of the question OF REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL ARMS. The Soviet Union has consistently and constantly favored the implementation of effective measures in this direction. At various times such measures have been the subject of exchanges of opinions, consultations and talks, both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of international forums.

The time has now come to pass from general discussions to action, to concrete talks in accordance with the program of practical measures which the Soviet Union is now submitting for examination by the UN member states.

It is time to get the talks ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE moving. The question of reducing military tension in an area where it is particularly great and where the opposition of armies of the two military-political alliances is especially dangerous is being resolved here.

The success of these talks is bound to make a substantial contribution to improving the international situation as a whole and to provide an example and model for practical steps for reducing military forces and arms in other regions of Europe, and the world.

The reason that the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have not made any progress for several years lies in the unfounded demand of the Western participants in the talks for the so-called asymmetrical reduction of armed forces and arms to the detriment of the socialist states' security. And, although the revised Western proposals submitted in the middle of last April suffer to a considerable degree from the same one-sidedness, the Soviet Union for its part is prepared to do everything dependent on it to find mutually acceptable solutions at the Vienna talks.

Unlike the NATO countries, the Soviet Union has not increased its armed forces in central Europe for a long time and does not intend to increase them in the future by a single soldier or a single tank.

Military detente on the European Continent demands the implementation of other steps recently proposed by the socialist states--primarily the adoption by the states which took part in the all-European conference of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. Its implementation would also greatly facilitate an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The proposal has been submitted, there has been sufficient time to give it a preliminary examination, and it is now time to begin joint examination of it at the appropriate international forums.

The Soviet-American talks ON THE LIMITATION AND SUBSEQUENT REDUCTION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN can quite feasibly be concluded in the next few months. Both their direct participants and the numerous states bordering on the Indian Ocean, concerned with strengthening their security, are equally interested in the success of the talks. The degree of progress at the talks, about which the sides systematically inform the United Nations via the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, confirms the feasibility of full agreement. To achieve this it is necessary to step up the talks without tolerating unnecessarily long breaks, which only drag out their completion.

Immediately after the conclusion of an agreement on "freezing" or "stabilizing" military activity in the Indian Ocean at the present levels talks must be held on decisively cutting down this activity, including the elimination of foreign military bases. In so doing the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace advocated by many states, primarily coastal states, will be realized to a considerable extent.

There is an opportunity for advancing the Soviet-American consultations started recently ON LIMITING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRADE AND DELIVERIES. This problem is urgent and must be resolved. Such a solution is attainable in the general context of the relaxation of international tension, the consolidation of international peace, the elimination of existing hotbeds of tension and the prevention of the appearance of new such hotbeds.

This means that reasonable and precise international legal criteria must be drawn up that would determine in what situation and for which recipients arms deliveries are justified and permissible and in which cases they should be banned or severely limited. Such criteria must be based on the UN Charter and on the decisions of the United Nations on giving material and moral support to peoples struggling for liberation from colonial and racist oppression.

It is obvious that not only the USSR and the United States, but also other states which supply arms must take part in resolving the question of the limitation of the international treaties and agreements aimed at limiting the arms race and to insure their universality and the participation in them of all states without exception.

A whole system of such treaties and agreements has already been created. They include: the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater; the treaty on the principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space; the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor; the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their destruction; and the convention banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment.

Taking into account the fact that 149 states are members of the United Nations Organization, it cannot be considered normal that only 106 states are party to the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the three environments, 102 to the treaty on the nonproliferation of bacteriological weapons, 65 to the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor, and approximately the same number to the other treaties and agreements.

Why do one-third, and sometimes one-half of all states decline to be party to these important international treaties and agreements? Neither national interests, nor the desire for more far-reaching disarmament measures, nor references to the lack of possession of the types of weapons which are limited or banned by these agreements can be an obstacle to acceding to them. At the same time it is quite obvious that universal participation in these treaties and agreements would lend them still more effectiveness and still greater political weight.

The UNGA has more than once appealed to all states to sign existing treaties and agreements on limiting the arms race. The present state of affairs requires that these appeals now be met with a universal, positive response, as an expression of the unity of all nations in the desire to halt the arms race.

SEVENTH. There is apparently broad agreement that economic development is inextricably linked with the resolution of the problem of ending the arms race and of disarmament. The resources which would be released as a result of practical actions in these directions represent a major potential for raising the prosperity of countries and peoples and an important reserve in extending development aid. The more radical the relevant measures and the deeper and further they go, the more material resources will be available for these purposes.

At the same time, there is a direct way of making it possible, even before the implementation of major disarmament measures, to combine the two aspects of the matter: releasing certain extra resources for peaceful purposes by imposing material limitations on the arms race. This method is the REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS.

The General Assembly has more than once advocated the implementation of this measure and the use of part of the resources saved to aid the developing countries. It was at that time a question of reducing the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council by a fixed percentage, the same for all these states. As yet this resolution remains unfulfilled, since certain states, including certain permament members of the Security Council, refuse a practical agreement, referring, in particular, to the impossibility of comparing the military budgets of states.

In hopes of facilitating the resolution of this question, the Soviet Union now proposes that states with a large economic and military potential, including all permanent members of the Security Council, agree on concrete rates for the reduction of their military budgets, not as a percentage, but on an absolute basis. Such an agreement could, for instance, embrace a 3-year period, beginning with the budget for the next fiscal year.

At the same time it would be possible to agree on the size of concrete sums which each state reducing its military budget would appropriate for the purpose of increasing aid to developing countries. In this event it would be expedient to create, within the framework of the United Nations, a system for distributing these sums among the states receiving aid.

In submitting for the examination of the UN General Assembly special session, the proposals on practical ways to end the arms race, the Soviet Union works on the assumption that the steps proposed are a minimum. Without their implementation the arms race will not be halted.

At the same time these are substantial steps. Their implementation would really be a breakthrough in all international development: a break-through from the arms race and military tension to military detente and a radical lessening of the threat of war.

And all these steps can be implemented. They all take into account the existing balance of forces and do not create, for any side or anyone, unilateral advantages or benefits to the detriment of the security of others. On most of them, talks are already in progress, and in several cases are nearing completion. On others, such talks could be commenced soon.

In order to achieve the end of the arms race, a readiness to advance resolutely toward achieving this and political will are necessary. The responsibility of each state for the present and future of all peoples is now so great that a state which declined to cooperate in resolving this historic task would be committing a crime against mankind.

The UNGA special session has the necessary rights and powers to significantly promote progress--toward ending the arms race. Herein lies its duty, which it must fulfill. The General Assembly would thereby prepare the conditions for the convocation and the success of a world disarmament conference. Having implemented effective steps toward ending the arms race, states will be able to move on to the radical solution of the problems of disarmament--and ultimately universal and complete disarmament.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD041818Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladimir Dunayev, Nikolay Kurdyumov and Vladimir Iordanskiy]

[Text] [Dunayev] Good day, comrades. The themes which we shall discuss first today include: Who and what is behind the latest dramatic events in Zaire; how is NATO dividing the functions of gendarme in Africa among its members; why does Peking need to stir up anti-Vietnamese hysteria; and while disarmament is being discussed in New York, why is a NATO session on farmaments being held in Washington.

Brezhnev Visits Czechoslovakia

But first of all there is the important event of the visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev. The television, radio and press brought home to us the wonderfully festive and warm atmosphere of the meetings in Czechoslovakia. As Comrade Husak said, Prague--in springtime bloom--welcomed the Soviet delegation as fervently as the Czechoslovak people welcomed their Soviet liberators in the portentous days of 1945. The talks confirmed the full political unity of the positions of the two countries and allowed them to map out even wider prospects for Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in all spheres and also promoted the coordination of the foreign policies of our countries. But the significance of this visit goes beyond the bounds of bilateral relations. This visit of friendship and fraternity has become an important stage in strengthening the entire socialist community. As Comrade Husak emphasized, the joint action of the socialist countries guarantees new victories in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism. Peace in Europe, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the solemn gathering in Prague Castle, is in many respects a result of our common efforts, and the coordinated foreign policy of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact.

In the documents of the Soviet-Czechoslovak meetings and in the speeches of the delegations' leaders the common course of our countries on international problems was advanced--in the first place on the vital and urgent problems of disarmament. These days the entire world press, perhaps without exception, cites the image which Comrade Brezhnev projected in his speech in Prague when he was talking of the aims of the Soviet Union's disarmament initiatives. It is our ardent desire to bury the hatchet of war so deeply in the earth that no dark forces will ever be able to bring it back. But our attention was drawn to and we were alerted by--and the leaders of the USSR and Czechoslovak delegations noted this in their speeches--the fact that not far from New York, where a session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament is in progress, in Washington, the NATO council session was turned into a session on armament.

NATO Council Session

[Kurdyumov] It is a curious and very noteworthy detail; the NATO meeting, as you have already said, was taking place in Washington at the very moment that, in another American city, New York, the special session of the UN General Assembly was taking place. It opened just before this and is still continuing its work; for the first time in history it is discussing the problem of disarmament in all its complexity. It was assumed that President Carter would speak from the UN rostrum to present the American position. President Carter has often declared his adherence to the policies of a relaxation of international tension, and during his presidential campaign, he promised the American people, that he would cut the military budget by several billion dollars.

But at the last minute someone took his place. What went wrong? It turns out, as the New York TIMES wrote, that it was not quite convenient for the U.S. President to speak at the United Nations. But not because he was busy, which would have been quite natural considering the workload of the chief executor of power in the United States; no, as the newspaper explained, it was not convenient because it was necessary at the UN session to support, albeit in words, the reduction of arms. However, the President intended to discuss something quite different with the participants in the NATO Council session, the newspaper notes, and this was precisely the question of increasing American arms in Europe. And the aim was not so much just to discuss, as it became clear during the session, but to insist and oblige the junior partners in the bloc increase the load of military spending, which is already an excessive load on the backs of the people.

In other words, the aims of the Washington meeting of leaders of the North Atlantic military bloc were diametrically opposed to the tasks of the special session of the UN General Assembly. The central issue on the agenda was the discussion of a long-term program for building up the military might of the NATO bloc, which was also approved by the session's participants under pressure from the United States. The American press notes that this program for stepping up the arms race is one of the largest since NATO was formed in 1949. American newspapers are not exaggerating when they say: The program envisages a wide and complex range of measures to intensify the strike capability of the bloc, the modernization of tactical nuclear forces, the joint production of new types of missiles, the development of electronic warfare, the building up of air forces, the increase in the number of reserve units, and so on. The implementation of this program, according to preliminary calculations, will cost the bloc's partners the colossal sum of $80 billion. Of course, NATO strategists understand that the approval of such a program, which means the beginning of a new stage in the arms race, would be received as a cynical challenge to the hopes and aspirations of mankind. Consequently, long before the session opened, powerful psychological preparations were made. A malicious and thoroughly false campaign was conducted in the West around the so-called growing Soviet military threat, which reminded many, especially American observers of the days of the cold war.

On the eve of the meeting in Washington, the chorus of voices which was intimidating the session's participants with the Soviet threat was joined by General Haig, commander in chief of NATO's joint forces in Europe, U.S. Vice President Mondale, and others. The culmination of the series of anti-Soviet attacks, which were designed to justify the escalation of the arms race by the United States, was the speech on television by Brezezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs. This was a speech which Senator McGovern correctly evaluated as a dangerous provocation of tension and antagonism.

[Dunayev] Recently there have been frequent reports, especially after the television speech by Brzezinski, to the effect that there is serious disagreement between the leadership of the State Department and Brzezinski, that, until recently, Cyrus Vance and the State Department exerted greater influence on the White House, but that Brzezinski has now seized the initiative. How should we view this? Is it speculation or is it possible that this is the true state of affairs?

[Kurdyumov] It is possible that this is how things really stand. Here we recall recent events and the definite antagonism or struggle for influence on the President and U.S. foreign policy, which developed some years ago between Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and the secretary of state. In the end, if you recall--and you probably do recall--Kissinger became secretary of state. Perhaps here we have a direct parallel.

Events in Africa

[Dunayev] At the Washington session of NATO and in the speeches of the American leaders a great deal has been said about Africa. This theme in the West generally, and in Washington especially, has now become almost as importunate as Carthage was to Cato the Elder, the senator of ancient Rome. The counterparts of Cato the Elder--American senators and politicans--vary their speeches by using Angola, Ethiopia and the Shaba rebels, but the refrain remains unchanged; however in other respects it is assumed that we are being bypassed in Africa and we shall not stand for it.

What is all this about, Vladimir Borisovich?

[Ordanskiy] There really is every reason for the imperialist powers to fear for the future of their positions on the African Continent. But these reasons are completely different from those about which they are so noisily talking at present. These do not include the notorious Soviet-Cuban intervention in the internal affairs of Africa, which is not occuring in any area of the continent, but rather represent the upsurge of the national liberation movement in Africa. It is the struggle against the neocolonial system on the African Continent which is intensifying everywhere.

In my opinion the events in Shaba allow us to understand a great deal about those reasons which have caused the current imperialist concern for their positions, influence and future place in the fate of the African peoples. What is it all about? I would say that Shaba is currently the site of the most acute conflict between the African liberation movement and imperialism. Quite recently it was in the Ogaden region, but not it has shifted to the wooded uplands of this Zairian province.

These events have somewhat overshadowed the other locations of acute conflict between the African national liberation movement and imperialism, and there are many such locations on this continent. I would remind you of Zimbabwe, where the armed struggle for independence is continuing. I would remind you of the events in Namibia, where an armed struggle is also being waged by the people against imperialism and for their freedom. In effect, an upsurge in the anti-imperialist movement can now be observed throughout the entire continent.

The Western press is now attempting to provide an answer to the question of the causes for this. But its answer is strikingly naive and cynical in its artificiality. Allegations are being endlessly repeated that the uprising in Shaba, the struggle by insurgents in Zimbabwe and finally all of imperialism's unceasing failures on the African Continent are supposedly caused by just one thing--Soviet-Cuban interference. Why is there all this talk, which is not without demagogy? It is all because, otherwise, the imperialist powers would have to admit their own responsibility for the tragic situation in which many African peoples find themselves. Imperialist policy is precisely the reason that, in many parts of the continent, the people's sufferings have become utterly intolerable and have broken out in stormy uprisings, as happened recently in Shaba.

In 1964 I visited that Zairian province and spent a few days in Kolwezi, the town about which so much is now being said and written. On an African scale, even then it was a large-scale industrial center. I remember visiting an enormous quarry where ore was being extracted by opencast methods. Nearby there was a large metallurgical combine, where copper, cobalt and several other metals were extracted from the ore by electrolysis. The town was supplied with electricity from a power station on the Lualaba River, which was blocked off by a high dam. In Kolwezi I could see who rich Africa is. Indeed, Shaba alone annually produces about 500,000 tons of copper.

In the same province manganese is also mined. Shaba supplies the world capitalist market with 15,000 tons of cobalt, which is 60 percent of the annual production of this metal in the capitalist world. Let us note in passing that 75 percent of the cobalt consumed by the United States comes from the Shaba mines.

It would seem that this vast wealth could provide the local population with a standard of living worthy of a human being. Nothing of the sort. In Kolwezi, I saw people in the grip of cruel poverty. Close to the town there was a settlement built out of rusty tin plates, rotten boards and sheets of plywood, where those Africans who worked at the local mines and factories lived. This was a frightful picture. Has the fate of the Zairians changed over the 14 years which have elapsed [since my visit]? Many witnesses confirm that if there have been changes in Zaire in the position of the popular masses over these years, then they have been for the worse.

I have been speaking about Zaire because this country is, at present, the center of world attention. But a similar situation can be observed in a whole number of other countries of the continent, which are closely linked with the West. Everywhere in Africa, where imperialist monopolies have retained strong positions, the same process can be observed--mounting impoverishment of the masses and the cynical enrichment of the privileged ruling class, the sickly weakness of the national economy and unbridled scope of the plundering activities of foreign capital. In essence this process is one of the manifestations of the profound and insurmountable crisis of the neocolonialist system in Africa.

In this situation the rumpus raised by Western propaganda over some sort of Soviet-Cuban interference in African affairs is designed to divert the attention of the African public from the real culprits responsible for the calamitous situation of many people of the continent. More than that, the rumpus is designed to serve as some sort of grounds for the military measures which imperialism is undertaking in Africa to protect its position.

[Dunayev] Vladimir Borisovich, I risk interrupting, for a minute, the flow of what you are saying, but nevertheless I would like to ask you to very briefly answer certain accusations--here I am not talking about mythical Soviet-Cuban or Angolan interference, which has long since been abandoned even by the State Department and all those who spread these rumors in preparation for NATO interference and intervention in Shaba. However, it is said that twice, over a brief period of time, gendarmes who were once in Katanga, the former name of Shaba Province, allegedly entered the territory of this country, and although they are supported by the population, they are, it is said, the roaming elements which cause these events. How true and accurate is this?

[Iordanskiy] I must remind you that the Katanga gendarme corps was set up in 1960 when Moise Tshombe, on the instructions and with the blessing of the very large miners union of upper Katanga, declared the independence of Katanga. This independence was a total fiction. At that time the gendarme corps numbered about 5,000 men. In subsequent years some of these gendarmes entered the Zairian Army and then were physically eliminated by the Mobutu regime. Those who did not believe the promises of that statesman fled into Angola, but there were not many of them, while the number of refugees from Zaire now in Angola exceeds 200,000. In my view this figure by itself is evidence of the state of affairs in the country. Those who did not flee from Zaire and who stayed there, carried out this uprising which we are now witnessing. To say that this uprising was carried out by these or other gendarmes is simply ridiculous. The gendarmes are now a phantom who have long since ceased to exist.

[Dunayev] If only a few were left, then those surviving are now elderly people?

[Iordanskiy] Yes, they are elderly people who would hardly be capable of bearing arms. At the same time, on the evidence of numerous eyewitnesses, the rebels who seized the towns of Mutshatsha and Kolwezi were mostly young people from 16 or 17 to 25 or 30. They are people who want to change the destiny of their country and to say that they are being mobilized by someone's unseen arm from abroad is, of course, ridiculous.

They have many of their own reasons for hating the regime and the system existing in their country and sufficient motive to decide for themselves whether or not to take up arms.

[Dunayev] As far as is known, their goals are quite different from those proclaimed by the Katanga gendarmes, for it is a matter of a struggle for liberation and an alteration of conditions throughout the whole of Zaire and not of a separatist movement.

[Iordanskiy] Indeed, and I would like to stress that the insurgents do not represent any single ethnic group of the country. This is not a "tribal" movement. It is a movement in which the Lunda, Baluba, (Chokwe) and many other ethnic groups of Zaire are participating.

[Dunayev] (?There is no tribalism in the country)?

[Iordanskiy] Indeed, it seems to me that this is a very important feature of the present national liberation movement in that country. The leaders of the insurgent movement in Shaba have repeatedly said that they are striving to achieve freedom, not for their own region and province, but for all of Zaire and for all of this multinational state.

In connection with the events in Zaire I would like to stress one circumstance: It seems to me that they were a sort of impulse, prompting the imperialist powers to revise to some extent their strategy on the African Continent.

[Dunayev] Is it a matter of strategy or tactics?

[Iordanskiy] In this case I think we can speak of strategy, inasmuch as the plans of imperialism are clearly designed for many years ahead and are not restricted to transient calculations.

So what is the significance of the changes taking place? What are the concrete facts?

Quite recently the London Weekly, WEST AFRICA, reported: "The French and Americans have come to a gentlemen's agreement by virtue of which the French act on behalf of the two countries in certain parts of Africa--namely, the former French colonies and Zaire." The weekly does not specify the source of its information, but subsequent events confirmed its validity. In NATO's intervention in Zaire, it was France who was given the leading role. Contrary to habit, the United States preferred to remain in the background.

In explaining Washington's tactics, the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote a few days ago: Large-scale U.S. interference in African events can elicit displeasure there. It would be better for all the interested sides if the United States would only give support. The responsibility for events in Africa should be shared by France, Great Britain and West Germany, the paper contends. It recommends: All the European countries which have special interests in Africa should set up their own political center and military organization, which would be able to act in Africa more quickly than France and Belgium acted in Shaba.

The paper was late with its advice. Even before its recommendations saw the light of day, talks had taken place in Washington between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, U.S. President James Carter, and the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Agreement was reached that a conference would be held on 5 June in Paris in which the United States, France, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy and possibly Belgium would take part.

In this connection, the French L'HUMANITE writes that at the imperialist conference in Paris--those are the words of the newspaper--discussion will be about security in Africa--or about the military means to prevent the peoples of that continent from freeing themselves from colonialism.

The plans of the conference initiators obviously consist in setting up, within the NATO framework and under Washington's aegis, a minibloc of states having special interests on the African Continent.

If that is the case, and the facts confirm this supposition, then a new threat hangs over the independent countries of Africa.

I would like to stress yet another circumstance. Simultaneously with attempts to formulate a joint-action program and to create such structures as would insure the implementation of such joint actions, measures have been very energetically undertaken recently to set up a so-called Inter-African Armed Forces--an attempt to arm Africans against Africans. This old idea was recently proposed again by France at the Franco-African summit conference, which recently took place in Versailles, near Paris. However, even the countries which are most dependent on France regard this project with caution, realizing that its implementation would split the African Continent and merely aggravate the conflicts and contradictions which exist there. Ultimately no decision was made on this matter.

Under these conditions the NATO powers have been obliged to act directly and openly as the gendarme on the African Continent. It will be recalled that France alone has six major military bases: Dakar, Abidjan, Libreville, Djibouti, and the islands of Mayotte and Reunion.

[Kurdyumov] It seems to me that U.S. intentions in Africa go far beyond the bounds of direct interference in Zaire. Many signs indicate this. In particular, it is indicated by the U.S. administration's attempts, which recently became known, to secure for itself complete freedom of action for new operations, for new ventures, in Africa. It wants to lift certain restrictions on U.S. military interference in the affairs of other peoples--restrictions which were introduced by Congress during the hangover period after the aggression in Vietnam and the Watergate scandal.

Only a few days ago, for example, Senator Clark--a Democrat from Iowa--commented on the President's statement on the desirability of revoking what is called the Clark Amendment. This amendment excludes any American aid to military or paramilitary operations in Angola. The senator said: It is becoming increasingly clear that what we are talking about is a decision to involve the United States once more in a war in Angola.

Sino-Vietnamese Tension

[Dunayev] There is still another question which we have to discuss today. In China, an unusually emotional, sharp and growing campaign is under way against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in connection with the so-called Chinese refugees.

I think that you already know the essence of this campaign from newspaper publications. In Vietnam, as in many other countries in Southeast Asia, there are a large number of people of Chinese nationality.

The overwhelming majority took Vietnamese citizenship long ago. They are equal members of society. In Vietnam no differences are made with regard to the many national minorities, as I saw when I was in its various provinces. Peking regards people of Chinese nationality not as Vietnamese citizens but as Chinese immigrants in Vietnam. It has demanded the exclusive right to represent their interests and to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam on this pretext. It is natural that Vietnam has not recognized such chauvinistic, great-power and insulting claims by Peking.

The problem was recently aggravated for two reasons. First, the socialist transformations in southern Vietnam affected the commercial bourgeoisie, largely comprised of Chinese nationals. In a Ho Chi Minh City--formerly Saigon--suburb which is called Cho Lon, I saw hundreds of factories, large shops and dives which belonged to Chinese proprietors. During the transformation, this commercial bourgeoisie was deprived of its property. Strange as it may seem, it was precisely this circumstance--the expropriation of capitalists--which evoked Peking's fury. Although the Vietnamese manufacturers and merchants suffered even more, Peking perceived the socialist transformations in Vietnam as an anti-Chinese campaign.

Second, Kampuchea's incursion into Vietnamese territory gave rise to rumors among persons of Chinese nationality that a wider conflict was approaching--this time between China and Vietnam. Panic broke out among the population of Chinese nationality. Crossing of the border began without the knowledge and consent of the authorities. Of course, this did not concern the majority of Chinese nationals in Vietnam--the workers, peasants and intelligentsia--who are now holding meetings condemning the provocative hubbub raised in China about the so-called refugees.

Such is the essence of the artificially stirred-up conflict. However, the question naturally arises: what is behind it? Apparently Peking has decided to use the very emotional immigrant question as a lever for overcoming those traditional feelings of friendship, liking and internationalism which the people of China undoubtedly have for heroic Vietnam. After all, the entire legendary history of Vietnam's struggle against French imperialism and then against American aggression took place before their eyes. Now nationalist passions are being kindled in Peking in order to engender anti-Vietnamese feelings and to overcome the vacillation of possible opponents of the aggravation of relations with Vietnam.

We can only guess at the long-term aims which Peking is pursuing here. However, it is obvious that Peking needs it for some reason. Perhaps it is no coincidence that the beginning of the anti-Vietnamese campaign coincided with the visit to China by Brzezinski, the American President's national security adviser. One interesting detail filtered into the Western press. In Peking, Brzezinski was criticized because the NATO countries are venturing to criticize the internal situation in Kampuchea. The Chinese leadership holds that NATO's interests demand a different attitude to Kampuchea, which is carrying out an attack on Vietnam.

As we can see, the identity of the interests of China and NATO, about which Brzezinski and the Chinese leaders spoke, are not restricted to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe.

Yet another circumstance should be noted: The categoric tone of Peking's anti-Vietnamese statements and the press campaign, which is rare in the way it strained the nerves, sharply contrasts with the calm and worthy statements of Vietnam and its proposals to hold talks and to remove the causes of discord--without, of course, infringing on the sovereignty of their country.

The time for our conversation has run out. We shall end our broadcast here, comrades. Thank you for your attention.

UNITED STATES

U.S. STUDY OF 'RETALIATORY MEASURES' IN AFRICA ASSAILED

LD021150Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["'Punitive Forces' for Africa"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, 2 June, TASS--A representative of the U.S. State Department has stated at a press conference that in the light of the decisions taken at the NATO session, the administration of J. Carter "is carefully studying the question of the necessary (?retaliatory) measures" by the West to "the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Africa." From what was said by the State Department representative, it appeared that the statements on the so-called "Soviet-Cuban intervention" are a type of propaganda cover to conceal the intervention of the United States and their NATO partners in the affairs of African countries, in particular Zaire.

The question of Zaire, the State Department representative said, is planned for discussion in June at the conference of a number of European countries in Paris, which will, according to him, serve as a preparatory stage for a subsequent meeting in Brussels. At these meetings the representative of the State Department stated, questions will be discussed "concerning the guaranteeing of security on the African Continent as a whole." The United States is examining the possibility of using African forces in Zaire and, he said, is studying other possibilities for joint and coordinated actions of Western countries with respect to the Zaire problem. This fact confirms the intervention of the United States in African affairs aimed at suppressing independent states and the national liberation movements.

According to reports originating in UN circles, the question relating to the situation in Africa and the coordination of NATO countries' policy with the aim of extending the bloc's influence to the African region has been discussed between President Carter and the French president in Washington. According to reports from the same circles, the United States fully supports France's military-political activity in Africa, including Zaire, regarding it, as the U.S. President put it, "as a counterweight to the growing influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba." Carter appealed to Giscard d'Estaing to activate military and financial aid to forces hostile to the Government of Angola. It has been said that the French Government has agreed to allocate its armed forces to the role of a "NATO reserve" in the case of a situation of conflict.

U.S. PUBLISHER CONDEMNS AFRICAN POLICY IN NOTE TO CARTER

LD041418Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, June 4, TASS--Carlton Goodlet, a noted black public figure, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, sent a telgram to the United States President Carter in resolute protest against Washington's policy in Africa. The telegram was published by the newspaper SUN REPORTER issued here.

The telegram says that the U.S. official policy with regard to Africa is aimed at undermining the national liberation movement in the African Continent. Goodlet writes that a particular concern is being aroused by the continuing U.S. support for Angolan insurgents, which is a threat to peace throughout the world. The telgram says that the support is being given under the cover of propagandaist statements that the USA has no bearing on that.

Attempts have already been made recently to delude the Americans by the argument that the French Foreign Legion as well as Belgian and Moroccan paratroopers were sent to the Zairean province of Shaba to repel the rebels' offensive. That was done, however, with the knowledge of and on an instruction of the USA.

Goodlet writes that the tough military actions taken by the U.S. allies in NATO will not stop the movement the aim of which is to drive away Western countries which laid hold of the natural resources of Zaire in a tight grip and to ensure that the population of Zaire gain the right to manage the political and economic future of their country. He emphasizes that, unfortunately, the USA and its NATO partners have always supported the reactionary puppet regimes in the developing countries.

Carlton Goodlet recalls that the USA has kept silent for twenty years when Portugal has used U.S. weapons against the national liberation forces in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau.

He writes that when those countries gained freedom from Portugal, the United States chose two puppets--Holden Roberto for an invasion of Angola from the north, and Savimbi, with the support of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, from the south.

Cautioning the administration against another interference in Angola, Carlton Goodlet emphasizes that foreign policy is a reflection of domestic policy. The United States which has practised the racist policy with regard to the black-skinned throughout its history is inclined to resort to racism with regard to the black-skinned in the international arena as well.

AMERICAN MEDIA GIVES FALSE PICTURE OF WORLD SITUATION

LD040517Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Here in New York reading American papers, following TV news and talking to Americans, I can see the public is getting quite a different picture of world events than the one we get in the Soviet Union. Soviet people feel that, despite the trouble in various parts around the world, the general political situation is better than it was a few years ago--the decline in world tension is producing results. Americans are made to believe something quite different: Day after day they hear about a Soviet threat, a Soviet buildup dangerous to the United States, Soviet intrigues in Africa and other such nonsense.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, in his speech at the special United Nations session, outlined an action program to check the arms race and supplement the decline in political tension with a reduction of military tensions. Logically, the American media should have reported the Soviet proposals to the public. The United States and the Soviet Union are partners at negotiations to limit strategic arms, reduce armed strength in central Europe and take other steps toward disarmament.

How can the American media and American leaders ignore such Soviet proposals as the one to stop the production of all types of nuclear weapons; the proposal to stop the production of all other weapons of wholesale annihilation and to ban these weapons; the proposal to start (?reducing) conventional weapons with great destructive forces; and the proposal that the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and countries linked with them by military agreements, should stop enlarging their armies and adding to their conventional weapons? As President Brezhnev has said, the time has come to think of ending all increase in armed strength of nations with big military potentials, both increase in quantity and increase in quality.

What do the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States suggest as an alternative to the Soviet proposals? They seem to prefer balancing on the brink of a nuclear holocaust. The NATO Council meeting in Washington has made it clear the Western nations intend to hit the road of an arms buildup. The accusations that the Soviet Union is violating the code of detente and interfering in American affairs are only intended to justify Western policy in Africa and erode the process of declining world tension. The American media talks so persistently about a Soviet threat that it is obvious they want the public to believe the Soviet Union is responsible for the slowdown in the reduction of world tension.

The special UN session in New York is discussing the most pressing issue of the day--disarmament. The NATO Council, at its session in Washington, discussed an arms buildup. If nothing else, this should show the world that American officials only pay lipservice to disarmament.

U.S. POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST SEEN AS UNCHANGED

LD012208Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A U.S. State Department spokesman has refuted reports that Washington planned to submit its new plan for the Middle East during the NATO meeting. Earlier reports gave the impression that Washington intends to review its well-known open support for Israel with regard to a Middle East settlement.

REUTER, for example, has alleged that Washington intended to submit a plan for the evacuation of Israeli forces from all Arab territories. In another dispatch, REUTER said that Tel Aviv had rushed to instruct its ambassador in Washington to work for a reversal of this intention.

Now the U.S. State Department spokesman comes out and categorically denies even the existence of such an intention in Washington. Thus he has affirmed once more that the line of absolute aid and unlimited support for the Israeli aggressors and their expansionist policy has not changed at all.

As President Carter stated earlier, the United States will support its Israeli ally forever. Hence it can be concluded that even the faint attempts to give the impression in the Arab world that it is possible to change U.S. policy on the Middle East are no sooner made than tersely ended by Washington.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN, PUBLIC FAVOR EXPANDED TRADE WITH USSR

LD042343Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1157 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 4 June, TASS--U.S. businessmen favor the normalization and expansion of Soviet-American commercial and economic links. They believe that the development of mutually beneficial trade between the USSR and the United States is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

They have promoted the improvement of the political climate in bilateral relations as well as the strengthening of international peace and security.

We are showing great interest in organizing business conctacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations, said P. Sanderson, commercial director of one of the largest U.S. food corporations, Ralston Purina, to a TASS correspondent. We are conducting talks on a number of projects, particularly, the construction in the Soviet Union of a works to produce food protein. This January we joined the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, members of which, as is known, comprise 260 American companies. We are satisfied with the overall state of business ties, although we feel that they could be considerably extended.

In this connection, P. Sanderson noted that the main obstacle on the path of extending bilateral trade remains the Jackson/Vanik amendment to the 1974 trade law, which connects the increase of bilateral trade with unrelated matters. The Ralston Purina representative expressed the hope that this barrier would be lifted and that the United States would be able to follow the example of the FRG, which signed an agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in economics and industry, during the recent visit to Bonn by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

R. Page, director of one of America's largest engineering companies, Caterpillar Tractor, also spoke out in favor of developing U.S.-Soviet trade. We believe, he said, that the extension of trade between our two countries promises great advantages for our peoples. He stressed that the American business world would welcome any steps directed at removing existing trade limits and at clearing the way for fruitful trade cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

As the latest Harris poll showed, these statements are typical of the mood of the overwhelming majority of Americans. Seventy percent of those questioned, representing various strata of American society, said that it was necessary to develop business links with the USSR and remove all obstacles on the path of Soviet-U.S. cooperation, which were artificially created by the enemies of detente. Taking these sentiments into account, clear-minded American legislators are beginning to take the first steps along this path. Congressmen L. Hamilton recently submitted a bill for review by the House of Representatives in which the relaxation of limits on Soviet-U.S. trade is requested.

In connection with this, one can only be amazed at the ambivalent position of the U.S. Government, which verbally supported bilateral trade but in fact is not attempting to normalize it. Thus, (D. Fried), a State Department spokesman, pointed out the importance of developing bilateral trade in an interview with a TASS correspondent, stressing that it "is of benefit to the United States since it increases employment, and improves the foreign trade balance," and also "introduces an element of stability into political relations" between the USSR and United States.

At the same time, he declined to answer the question of what measures the U.S. Government intends to undertake in order to encourage such trade, restricting himself to a reference that this issue "is under constant review" by the U.S. Government. Judging by the recent statement in the House of Representatives by W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, the tone in defining official Washington's approach to Soviet-U.S. trade is currently being set by the supporters of the "hard line," who are as previously trying to use trade as a "lever" for political pressure on the Soviet Union. The highly-placed spokesman [words indistinct] stated in particular that the U.S. Government does not consider it purposeful to insist on reducing limitations in trade with the USSR.... because of the latest events in Africa.

What U.S. businessmen say and the results from the public opinion poll show that such a course does not enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

USSR MINISTER PATOLICHEV SEES U.S. BUSINESSMAN HAMMER

LD011343Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 May Armand Hammer, head of the U.S. firm Occidental Petroleum, was received by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. Questions on the implementation of agreements between Soviet organizations and this firm and also certain questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States were discussed.

U.S., USSR TO LAUNCH GEOPHYSICAL ROCKETS IN JUNE

LD011050Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--The Soviet Union and the United States are to launch jointly geophysical rockets early in June, a TASS correspondent was told by Sergey Avdyushin, deputy director of the Institute of Applied Geophysics, who is in charge of the programme from the Soviet side. The main aim of the experiment is to study the sun's influence on the upper layers of the atmosphere and to compare Soviet and American methods of appreciating the intensity of energy electrons and protons that penetrate into the lower ionesphere. The rocket launchings are timed to coincide with the period of solar activity.

The Soviet Union is to send up five meteorological rockets, and the USA--four geophysical rockets. The Americans will fire them from Wallops Island (Virginia state), and the Soviet Union--from board the vessel Professor Vize which will be staying in the waters off that island.

The flight in Wallops and the Soviet research vessel will keep in contact during the rocket firings. Moreover, an American representative will be staying aboard the vessel Professor Vize and a Soviet representative--at the flight centre.

The project is being carried out under a bilateral between [as received] the USSR Academy of Sciences and NASA. Specialists of the two countries will thus proceed with the programme started several years ago.

KIEV DAILY DEPICTS AMERICAN FARMS AS NO PARADISE

AU021312Y [Editorial Report AU] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian of 24 May carries on page 3 an unattributed 800 word story, "Foreign Press Gives Evidence: Are U.S. Farms a Paradise Indeed?", discussing and amply quoting an article published in an unspecified issue of the weekly magazine US NEWS & WORLD REPORT, "Why Are Farmers Discontented," to show that American farmers are unhappy because of the "adverse social aspects of the scientific-technical revolution which, under the conditions of capitalism, inflames class conflicts," because of the growing prices of equipment and farmers' debts, because of the growing capital concentration, as well as because the "standards of education and health services in farmers' families are much lower than in the cities." The anonymous author of the story draws from the cited American article the conclusion that the "present situation of American farmers is very distressing" and that the "lives of U.S. farmers very little resemble a paradise." The story makes no reference to the "Agriculture in the United States" exhibit in Kiev which took place in April - May.

PRC SUPPORT OF EMIGRES LIMITED TO INFLUENTIAL BOURGEOISIE

LD021858Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Vladimir Viktorov commentary]

[Text] In recent time, Peking authorities have been paying ever greater attention to Hua Chiao, the Chinese living abroad. We'll make a reservation right away that this does in no way stem from anxieties about the compatriots who left China. Declaring their intention to defend the interests of Hua Chiaos, Peking leaders mean only an insignificant part of the 20 million Chinese living in the countries of Southeast Asia. Peking, for instance, has least worry about the plight of the Chinese poor, eking meager existence in Hong Kong and Macao, or about the fate of many Chinese emigrants who have been forced to leave their country due to unbearable living conditions. Peking authorities regard with favor only the elite of Chinese bourgeoisie abroad. Such a selective approach is not accidental. Observers in Asia note that well-to-do Hua Chiaos are viewed by Mao's successors as bees gathering honey from overseas flowers and bringing it back to the Peking hive.

It is common knowledge that Chinese capitalists play a considerable role in the life of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. In Indonesia, for instance, persons of Chinese descent making up an insignificant part of the population have under control up to 80 percent of all private investments. In Malaysia, a handful of people of Chinese origin control practically all shares in national companies. On the Philippines, a small group of Chinese hold key positions in retail trade and banking.

Indonesian newspapers note that, should they wish, a handful of Chinese capitalists could disorganize the entire economy of countries. Such fears seem quite justified, bearing in mind that in recent time, as the press reports, over 3,500 million dollars have been smuggled through Hua Chiaos to China from countries in Southeast Asia. The bulk of the money is used by Peking leadership to inflate the military budget and, in recent times, to purchase arms in capitalist countries.

When hua chiaos are quite fairly demanded to observe the laws of the country they live in, this spurs indignation in Peking. For instance, the measures of the Vietnamese Government to nationalize the property of Chinese capitalists--gained through the exploitation of Vietnamese working people--are being accompanied by the anti-Vietnam campaign of slander launched by Peking news media.

There is no less anxiety in Asian states over the political aspect of the Hua Chiaos problem. Recently, Peking officially reaffirmed its intentions to continue to apply towards the Hua Chiaos its policy worked out yet under Mao. In practice, this policy means attempts to use the Chinese living in Southeast Asia countries to spread their adventurist doctrines of Mao's successors and consolidate Peking's high-power influence in the region. It is significant that Peking leaders deliberately ignore the fact that similar actions represent gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. There are numerous facts to prove that. Every year, tens of thousands of Hua Chiaos are supplied with false documents to infiltrate Indonesia. Many get involved in subversive activities stated by pro-Peking organizations to provoke unrest and disorganize the Indonesian economy. Quite often there have been cases of spying by Hua Chiaos who have undergone special training in China.

One such group of spies was recently exposed by the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. With active support from Peking, groups of rebels continue to disrupt the normal life of the population in Burma, Malaysia and Thailand.

Indicatively, during the recent visit to China by the Thailand prime minister, Kriangsak Chamanan, Peking leaders tried hard to whitewash the Chinese communities in Asian countries and, contrary to facts, denied China's military support of subversive elements. Not long ago the Chinese ambassador to Kuala Lumpur assured Malaysia of China's friendship towards the country, and almost simultaneously reports came in about new acts of subversion by the rebels armed with Chinese weapons in the north of Malaysia.

There is every indication that Peking feels the existence of diplomatic relations is no obstacle for action incompatible with the norms of international law. The concentration of Chinese military vessels of the Hainan Island under the pretext of evacuating Hua Chiaos from Vietnam is, too, viewed in Asia as Peking's intentions to continue the course of heightening tension in relations with neighboring countries. With such a demonstration of strength does Peking respond to the Vietnamese proposal to discuss at a conference table the question of Chinese living in Vietnam. In its commentary, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN notes that the words and deeds of the Chinese side towards Hua Chiaos give rise for anxiety among the public of many countries where millions of Chinese emigrants live.

PRC NATO'S 'EASTERN FLANK,' WESTERN ARMS CLIENT

OW040053Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Mitin commentary] [Text] China is a NATO member country in the East. You have probably never heard such an assertion. As far as I know, Peking newspapers have not yet said this, but the Western bourgeois press has, especially in its comments on the outcome of the recent U.S.-PRC talks in Peking.

An analysis of this assertion from the viewpointof imperialist strategists and in the interests of the Chinese people seems necessary. It is well-known that the U.S. ruling clique began its contacts with China in the early 1970's, not because it felt affection for the Chinese people but because of the anti-Soviet policy pursued by Mao Tse-tung and the Maoists. The U.S. ruling clique wanted to exploit this policy to serve its own interests and employ China as a regional link in the Pentagon's anti-Soviet anticommunist global strategy. Now this goal is being realized.

In fact, China is now NATO's eastern flank, said the New York TIMES. This has provided a basis for formulating a common military strategy. This indicates that increasingly great changes have taken place concerning this situation. Incidentally, suppose Washington was forced to appropriate large sums to maintain ahd update NATO--not even 1 cent of this money would be needed for NATO's eastern flank because Peking is obviously prepared to pay cash for modern Western weapons.

By not following a principle of self-reliance, U.S. allies within NATO have wanted Washington to shoulder their military burdens, using the excuse of financial difficulties; now they have finally succeeded in achieving this goal. But Peking must spend the fruits of the Chinese people's labor to modernize its military machine, and expenditures for that purpose are tremendous. According to foreign wire services, China wants to purchase 300 British (?Harrier) planes and 200 French (?vertical take-off) planes which would each cost millions of dollars. The London TIMES has reported that the total cost would amount to billions of dollars. The Chinese workers would have to pay for all these planes. Chinese Government leaders, assistants to U.S. imperialism, are very generous in spending their people's money.

They are not only generous, but have also found their interests to be identical to those of U.S. imperialism. The Singapore paper STRAITS TIMES said that, during the talks between the U.S. President's National Security Advisor Brzezinski and the Chinese leaders, both sides agreed that they would not persist in the three conditions concerning the Taiwan issue.

NATO Session Pleases PRC

LD021853Y Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Peking pleased with NATO Session"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: It would be a sensation if China joined in a broad international criticism of the NATO session that was held in Washington. But such miraculous transformations of the Peking visage could be expected only by naive people. The Chinese authorities teaming up with some NATO powers in the effort aimed against detente and peace perform with zeal the functions of the "Asian branch of NATO".

This time, too, having learned about sinister plans of further unprecedented intensification of military preparations by the Western bloc up to the end of the century that were worked out at the NATO council session, the Peking leaders are gleefully rubbing their hands and come out with provocative assertions that go at times even further than the theses of NATO propaganda. As foreign news agencies note, China received favourably the calls for stepping up of the arms race that came from the capital of the United States.

Reporting on the conclusion of the Washington session, HSINHUA [NCNA] carefully chose from speeches by Carter and other NATO leaders only such excerpts in which the mythical "military threat of the USSR to NATO" was mentioned. HSINHUA, naturally, fully ignores the fact that even in NATO some state leaders are suspicious of the course imposed by the United States.

Pointing out that a meeting is planned to be held early next week in Paris to discuss the West's new plans of intervention both against Zaire and against the entire African Continent, FRANCE PRESSE predicts with confidence that China will support this new aggressive "undertaking" of the Pentagon and NATO leaders.

NATO masterminds in Washington and in other Western capitals are confident that Peking will support their plans and will not create a sensation.

RADIO NOTES 1924 PEKING ACCORD, SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

OW040257Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Commentary by Soviet Sinologist (Alekseyev): "The First Equal Treaty," marking the 54th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Peking agreement signed 31 May 1924]

[Excerpts] According to the Sino-Soviet Peking agreement, the Chinese and Soviet Governments agreed to abrogate all unequal Sino-Soviet pacts, treaties, agreements and contracts concluded during the tsarist Russia consular jurisdiction and extra-territoriality in China. The Soviet Union relinquished all these perrogatives and privileges enjoyed by tsarist Russia in China. The Soviet Government also declared that all treaties and agreements signed between the former tsarist Russian Government and other countries that were harmful to China's sovereignty and interests would be totally abrogated.

Both the Peking and Shenyang agreements reached accord between the Soviet Union and China concerning the Sino-Soviet border. This border was established by history and insured through treaties and documents. The agreements required both sides to assign personnel to inspect this border line.

Since that time China's leaders have repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union abrogated all the unequal treaties signed between tsarist Russia and China. Mao Tse-tung said at the 7th CCP Congress in 1945 that the Soviet Government was the first nation to abrogate unequal treaties and sign new and equal treaties with China. But by the late 1950's and early 1960's, Mao Tse-tung and his supporters reversed this position and abandoned the policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and became hostile toward the Soviet Union. They trampled on the principles of equality and mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity upon which many Soviet-Chinese documents were based. The Chinese leaders began to travel on an anti-Soviet road and pushed a line which questioned the validity of the present Soviet-China boundary. They created so-called "territorial issues" and incited anti-Soviet nationalist sentiments among the Chinese people.

In the past, the Sino-Soviet border was called the border of friendship. This fact once again shows that the so-called border issue" presently being incited in China is a premeditated, ill-intentioned act. The fact is that there has never been a so-called "border issue."

By creating "territorial issues," the Chinese leaders aim to intensify their anti-Soviet chauvinistic activities, instead of solving the "border issue." Over many years in the past, Peking has engaged in unbridled, provocative activities and made territorial claims on the Soviet Union that were totally unjustified. It has incessantly clamored that the Soviet Union threatens China and harbors the bold ambition of subjugating China. But when the Soviet Union proposed the signing of a special treaty banning the use of arms in solving border issues as well as a mutual nonaggression treaty, the Chinese leaders rejected these proposals. Moreover, they have even appealed to all reactionary and sinister imperialist forces to unite in opposition against the Soviet Union. On 2 November 1977 Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared: We do not wish to speculate on the future of Soviet-China relations. We only hope that the proposal on the normalization of Soviet-China relations, which we have repeatedly proposed, is still effective. The Soviet Union has constantly asserted that no problem in Soviet-China relations can be solved without good will, but the solutions rest with China.

BREZHNEV CONCLUDES VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Additions to 2 June Remarks

The following additions to the item entitled "Continuing Coverage of Brezhnev's Czechoslovak Visit" and subtitled "Acceptance Remarks," published in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 4, were taken from Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 2 June: Page D5, second paragraph, last line reads ...in their millions."

Recognition of one's labor--and it is, of course just one part of the enormous activity of the party--always arouses emotion, all the more so when it is a matter of recognition from colleagues and friends with whom one has been linked over many years in joint work. One sense with even greater acuteness the responsibility that history has laid on us communists, and how essential and gratifying is our common concern that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship should constantly grow and strengthen.

I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that in the Soviet people the people of Czechoslovakia will always find a faithful and reliable friend and ally. For my part, I will be immutably devoted to the cause of friendship with socialist Czechoslovakia. Once again, many thanks for the high decoration.

Those present greeted the concluding words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with prolonged applause. Leaders of the CPCZ and the CSSR, members of the Soviet party and government delegation and other Czechoslovak and Soviet comrades warmly congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the CSSR's lofty decoration....adding additional passage.

Reception for Brezhnev

LD021406Y Moscow Tass in English 1341 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 2, TASS--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the president of the CSSR and the Czechoslovak Government held today a reception in honour of the visiting Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev.

It was attended by members of the delegation and other Soviet officials. Also present there were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, alternate members of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, members of the Czechoslovak Government, the leaders of parties and organizations of the National Front, deputies of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, prominent public leaders, scientists, and cultural personalities.

The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, made a speech.

Then a speech was made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Brezhnev Leaves CSSR

LD030419Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The capital of Czechoslovakia warmly and cordially today saw off for home the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation hae been in the CSSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the CSSR and the Czechoslovak Government.

An honor guard was lined up at Prague Castle before the departure, and comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak inspected the servicemen. After the Soviet Union's national anthem was played, the motorcade left for the airport. Thousands of Prague residents came out to the streets to wish the Soviet guest bon voyage.

At the airport, decked with the state flags of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev and the members of his delegation were seen off by Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Among the members of the Soviet party-government delegation who left were Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Leaving with the delegation were Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the farewell ceremony were Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Government; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Bilak, Hoffmann, Hula, Indra, Kapek, Kempny, Korcak, Lenart and Colotka; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Hruskovic and Jakes; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and other officials.

Among the farewell party were Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union; Matskevich, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the CSSR; and staff members of Soviet establishments in Czechoslovakia.

The national anthems of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union were played at the airport, and there was an artillery salute.

Comrades Brezhnev and Husak inspected the honor guard.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and members of the Soviet delegation paid a warm farewell to the officials and representatives of the working people of the Czechoslovak capital who were seeing them off.

At the gangway to the plane, Comrade Husak and other leaders of the CSSR wished bon voyage to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and members of the Soviet delegation.

The plane then took off for Moscow.

Inflight Message to Husak

LD021608Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 2 TASS--"Our talks, the joint statement will pave new paths for Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation on a long-term basis," says a telegram sent by Leonid Brezhnev to Gustav Husak from board plane on leaving the territory of Czechoslovakia.

"These eventful days spent with you, the meetings and conversations with party officials and statesmen, with Czechoslovak working people convincingly demonstrate that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations have never been as firm and profound as now. They are imbued with mutual respect, sincerity, trust, unbending adherence to principles of internationalism," the telegram says.

Moscow Arrival

LD022320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today returned from Prague to Moscow.

The following delegation members arrived with Comrade Brezhnev: Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov, CPSU Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Maltsev, CPSU Central Committee member, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs. Also with the delegation were Aleksandrov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Blatov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission member, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, the delegation was met by: members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Pelshe, Suslov, and Ustinov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Chernenko; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Dolgikh, and Ryabov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Belyak, Bugayev, Pavlov, Pegov, Tokarev, Shchelokov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Georgadze, Rakhmanin Tsvigun, Brezhnev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Samoteykin, personal aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those meeting the delegation were Chlad, temporary minister counselor for CSSR affairs to the USSR and diplomatic officials from the CSSR embassy.

BULGARIA, USSR, ROMANIA EXCHANGE PARTY DELEGATIONS

Kapitonov Receives BCP Delegation

LD041102Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of BCP workers headed by Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union from 29 May-3June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Bulgarian comrades had meetings and conversations in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow Gorkom and the Yaroslavskaya Obkom. The delegation was received by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU Delegation in Romania

LD021137Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the RCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by B.N. Moralev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was in Romania from 22 through 30 May and familiarized itself with the RCP's experience of work in the area of party leadership of the activity of the organs of people's power. The delegation was received by I. Uglar, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

NATO OFFICER CORPS AN 'OBEDIENT TOOL' OF IMPERIALISTS

LD021449Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Col V. Katerinich article: "Opponents of Detente in Military Uniform"]

[Text] The opponents of detente and disarmament in the NATO countries, all those politicking generals and bellicose politicians, are continuing their propaganda ballyhoo, disseminating fabrications about the allegedly threatening military supremacy of the Warsaw Pact states over the NATO bloc in Europe, aggressive intentions in Europe ascribed to the Soviet Union, and so forth. All this, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, is rubbish--not harmless rubbish, but rather pernicious, for it serves as justification and camouflage for actions which are really dangerous and potentially aggressive: for cranking the arms race up to a new level; for building up military forces; for saturating the international atmophere with poisonous fumes of fear, suspicion and hostility.

NATO military circles remain in the frontranks of the detente opponents. In the 29 years that the aggressive NATO bloc has existed there have been supreme commanders in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe, dozens of lower-ranking commanders and hundreds of senior officers. Generals and officers come and go but their dangerous militarist activity and shameless anti-Sovietism are seemingly passed on by inheritance.

NATO's enormous military apparatus plays far from the most minor part in pursuing a policy whose essence and results were briefly formulated by Italian General Nino Pasti: "If we are speaking seriously of a military threat then it comes from the United States and NATO, not the USSR." And the general should know what is involved for he once held the post of assistant for nuclear questions to the commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in central Europe.

In the past few months the NATO strategists' efforts have been aimed, despite the protests of the European peoples, at pushing into Western Europe, by any ways and means, a new weapon of mass destruction--the U.S. neutron bomb. "...It is no secret," London's DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, "that almost all NATO cadre officers would unreservedly like to see the neutron bomb in Europe." Rash plans for opening up one more salient in the arms race, lowering the "nuclear threshold" and increasing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear warfare are linked with the bomb's appearance in the bloc's arsenals.

Gen A. Haig, the Pentagon's main emissary in NATO, is, according to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, putting "colossal pressure on President Carter in an attempt to persuade him to sanction the production of neutron warheads," arguing that the warheads are "essential" to NATO. Haig is supported in his neutron bomb undertaking by other Pentagon representatives, in particular Gen G. Blanchard, commander of the central group of NATO armies in Europe's central zone and Gen A. Weyland, commander of the NATO mobile forces. "U.S. military strategists," Britain's Lord Chalfont notes on this subject, "are stating increasingly persistently that a 'tactical' nuclear conflict in Europe should be regarded as a practical possibility."

The NATO generals are by no means alone in their opposition to detente and in the building up of military preparations. Are the same tasks not being resolved by the officer corps of the leading powers of the NATO bloc, the same officer corps from which, incidentally, the NATO military staffs are formed? [paragraph continues]

Gen G. Wust, general inspector of West Germany's Bundeswehr, and Air Marshal N. Cameron, chief of Britain's Defense Staff, and many other generals and senior officers of the West European countries are also arguing for the neutron bomb, for an increase in military appropriations and for a greater contribution to the NATO military organization.

The command of the imperialist countries' armed forces bears a considerable share of the responsibility for whipping up the arms race, for the flareup of military conflicts in various parts of the world, and for the unceasing attempts to turn the world back to the gloomy time of the cold war. The command's energetic activity in this dangerous sphere is no accident. The bourgeois officer corps is not simply the implementer of the policy of the ruling monopoly circles in the imperialist armies. It also has at its disposal enormous material resources and manpower enabling it to influence this policy and take part in elaborating and defining its goals, tasks and methods of pursuing it.

The officer corps in the NATO countries, particularly its ruling clique, being a component of the military-industrial complex, is of a profoundly class-based nature. To be convinced of this you only have to look at who is in command in the bourgeois armies. In the United States, for instance, according to the European JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 95 percent of the ground forces officer corps is made up of men from a bourgeois environment, including 50 percent from the large bourgeoisie and "top strata" of the middle bourgeoisie and 45 percent from the "middle strata" of the middle bourgeoisie and from military families.

A similar situation may also be observed in the armed forces of the other capitalist countries. In the British Army, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH magazine notes, "the traditional order is fully maintained: The soldiers' masses from among the working people are under the command of officers from the upper classes." The political orientation of these officers is mentioned in a book by J. Woddis published in London last year, "The Army and Politics." "The officer corps, particularly the senior ranks," the author stresses, "is linked by close class-based ties with the bourgeoisie, which inclines it toward a conservative and extreme rightwing policy." This inclination was manifested in its most dangerous and ugliest form in Air Marshal Cameron's recent scandalous and provocative appeal to pool the efforts of the NATO military and China's Maoist rulers to resist the mythical "Soviet threat."

According to figures quoted in the book by "Germany Rearmed" (U. Nelson), 93 percent of generals and colonels in West Germany's Bundeswehr come from the exploiting classes and the military families. Workers and peasants are totally unrepresented here. In the command posts in the Bundeswehr and NATO there are still many former officers of the Nazi Wehrmacht whose "feats" during the war were marked by awards from Hitler's reich. They include General Schulze, commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe's central zone, and others.

The foreign press occasionally publishes facts convincingly attesting to the close interweaving of the interests of the military ruling clique and the ringleaders of monopoly capital. Their "business" link is reflected above all in the "exchange of cadres." Thus, according to an official report by a U.S. Senate special committee, over the past 8 years over 2,400 former generals, admirals and colonels have transferred to leading posts in the biggest U.S. military-industrial concerns. In the Lockheed Aircraft Company alone over 200 former servicemen of various ranks hold lucrative posts. In turn the owners and major employees of corporations hold leading posts in the Pentagon.

There is a similar picture in other NATO countries. "In the FRG," the above-mentioned book "Germany Rearmed" states, "there is a close link between the army and the military industry since many leading sectors of industry are headed by people who learned the art of management in the old German General Staff."

Bourgeois propaganda alleges that the officer corps of the armies of the NATO countries has recently been subject to certain changes in its composition in the direction of "democratization." Indeed, for a whole series of reasons the ruling classes have been obliged to admit to the officer corps or to be more precise to the junior officers corps representatives of the petite bourgeoisie, petty officials, intelligentsia and farmers. But this in no way means that access is opened to democratic, progressive elements. Careful political selection and a thoughtful system of sifting totally exclude this. As a U.S. serviceman noted in a letter published last fall in the AIR FORCE TIMES, "the class system in the U.S. Armed Forces is repulsive. It supports the segregation of privates and officers."

And how could it be otherwise, according to the same newspaper, only a man who accepts "established standards of devotion to duty," in other words, loyalty to the ruling circles and their militarist policy, can become an officer in the United States. "Devotion to duty" as they understand it means readiness to take part in piracy, violence and aggression for the sake of the interests of big capital. This devotion was manifested, for instance, in the monstrous crimes of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam. The officer corps' active participation in the artifical stoking of anti-Sovietism, the propaganda and implementation of the arms race and other militarist preparations is now presented as "devotion to duty."

The perniciousness of this course is becoming increasingly obvious. "The arms race," British Labour MP Frank Allaun stated recently, "is reminiscent of a bus rushing into an abyss whose drivers are stepping not on the brakes but on the gas pedal. The threat to mankind does not stem from the possibility of a Russian invasion. The arms race leads to nuclear warfare."

But those in power in the NATO countries are doing everything to protect the officer corps from the "corrupting influence" of such "seditious" ideas. Acting with the numerous means of compulsion at their disposal, they are retaining the officer corps as an obedient tool for pursuing their imperialist policy.

NATO ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD050425Y Moscow in French to Europe 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78

[Vasily Guryev commentary: "NATO at the Expense of Detente"]

[Text] The NATO leaders recently launched a feverish campaign against detente. Hardly a day passes without Brzezinski, Luns or Haig attacking detente. The Atlantic circles are undertaking an unprecedented campaign whose aim is to misinform public opinion and to intimidate peoples by the so-called Soviet threat.

One has the impression that the NATO heads need all this in order to justify the continued arms race. There is another reason: The harder line taken by the United States, which sometimes borders on a provocation against peace, goes along with the growing pressure of the United States on its West European allies, especially on those who aspire to an independent foreign policy.

France has recently been the object of exceptionally vigorous attacks by the Atlantic bloc. And this is not by chance. The successes of the detente policy increasingly preoccupy the NATO leaders.

The mutually advantageous cooperation of the Soviet Union with France, the FRG, Italy and other European countries, [words indistinct] the inconsistency of the concepts of Atlanticism and complicates the [word indistinct] of the enemies of detente in these countries. That is why those who favor Atlanticism continually create difficulties for the detente policy. In this way they are trying to convince France and the other countries of Western Europe of the need to (?minimize) cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The NATO heads are trying to bring France back in the Atlantic alliance, under any form. These actions have not been without influence on France's policy. French participation in the NATO military expedition in Zaire is one of the most recent examples. Neither the alleged statements about Soviet-Cuban interference in Zaire, nor the references to the need to insure the security of Europeans residing in this country, can justify NATO's armed intervention, in which France was implicated.

Is it possible not to [words indistinct] in the recent past when France embarked on the (?Suez) [word indistinct] which seriously compromised its international prestige? Nevertheless Paris is increasingly becoming the place where NATO develops and coordinates new actions against African countries. Of course, this does not make French policy in Africa more popular among the peoples of the continent. It was in Paris that the idea of creating a European-African force was formulated, a kind of punitive force which would act under NATO's aegis.

General De Gaulle used to say that the independence of French foreign policy was its strength. However, today the pro-Atlantic circles in France often manage to impose this bloc's line to the detriment of the interests of national independence. According to the Western press, for some time French Armed Forces have been systematically taking part in NATO military maneuvers, especially in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean.

The Atlantic [word indistinct] do not hide the fact that they consider the French Armed Forces, and especially its nuclear force, to be an integral part of NATO's military potential. Although French official circles have often said that the French nuclear arm is under the national command, its practical use depends on the Atlantic system of control and alarm.

All this gives rise to legitimate anxiety among French and international public opinion. The accentuation of Atlantic tendencies in France's foreign and military policy could, as facts bear witness, result in the subordination of French national interests to those of NATO, a development one can already see to a certain extent. The fact that Paris still has not expressed its view on American plans for production of the neutron weapon and its use in Western Europe [words indistinct]. It is impossible not to consider this as a tacit approval of these plans. The most ardent French Atlanticists have not hidden their admiration for the possibility of equipping NATO with this monstrous weapon.

Nevertheless, the memory of NATO is too bitter for the French to forget everything so soon. It is not surprising that the French leftwing parties as well as many Gaullists criticize those who recommend the abandonment of De Gaulle's policy, the slide toward Atlanticism and even a de facto return to NATO. It is significant that no political party in France and no sensible politician openly risks calling for France's return to the NATO military organization. The aims of an independent foreign policy, as set out and applied by De Gaulle, have taken deep root in the most varied levels of the French populace, a pact which must not be forgotten. Certainly, every country has the right to be concerned for its security.

However, the real security of the European peoples does not consist in increasing arms, as the heads of state say, but in slowly erasing the division of Europe into opposing military-political blocs, in strengthening detente, and in developing friendship and cooperation among peoples.

The Soviet Union and France by their joint efforts have greatly contributed to the improvement of the political climate in Europe and to the opening up of the road of detente. The interests of the two countries, and the peaceful duty of the whole of Europe, demands that that NATO not be allowed to torpedo detente and make Europe again into the [word indistinct] of confrontation.

WESTERN COUNTRIES' 5 JUNE PARIS CONFERENCE ATTACKED

LD012344Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

["Neocolonialism's Offensive in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The West's neocolonialist maneuvers with regard to Africa have become considerably more active since the NATO Council Session held in Washington, at which considerable attention was given to African problems. A U.S. State Department spokesman stated that questions of "insuring security" in Africa will be examined at the conference, which will open on 5 June in Paris, with the participation--apart from the United States--of France, Belgium, the FRG and a number of other countries, and which effectively signifies the further escalation of NATO's armed interference in the internal affairs of African states. The U.S. Government, he said, is studying the possibility of "joint and coordinated" action by the Western countries in the solution of the Zairian problem.

Washington is now intensively pushing through the idea of the creation of so-called "multinational forces" for use against the national-liberation movements and the progressive states of Africa. The African Continent, which is to be included in these forces, is to serve as a screen on the one hand, and, on the other, as cannon fodder for the NATO strategists.

L'HUMANITE calls the forthcoming conference in Paris an imperialist (?plot). The Western countries, the paper writes, are now making a bid to regain their political and economic positions in Africa. A broad offensive of the neocolonialist type against the peoples of Africa is under preparation.

The planned Paris conference, as might have been expected, has received the approval of the South African racialists. Only Peking's voice, which usually chimes in with the NATO voice and the Pretoria regime in such cases, has so far been absent to complete the picture. But as AFP points out today, "there is confidence in Paris that China will take a favorable attitude to the forthcoming conference."

The Italian weekly EUROPEA reports that recruitment of mercenaries for use in actions to destablize the situation in a number of African states has been going on in Western countries for about a year now.

These killers, EUROPEA writes, will join up with the French foreign legion and Belgian paratroopers in Shaba Province to carry out punitive operations. The mercenaries have bases in the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and in Zaire. The weekly stresses that they will be entrusted with tasks in Africa which the United States is unwilling to carry out personally.

The armed interference of NATO countries in the events in the Zairian province of Shaba has given rise to serious concern in the political and public circles of the Congolese People's Republic, which borders on Zaire. Fears are being expressed in Brazzaville that this interference could be used by the Western powers and the reactionary African regimes to put pressure on the progressive countries of the continent.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF 18TH FINNISH CP CONGRESS

Romanov Speaks at Festival

LD042042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A festive procession and a mass festival for Finnish working people took place in Helsinki today to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Finnish Communist Party and the completion of the Communist Party's 18th Congress.

Speaking at the festival, Romanov, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, conveyed to the Finnish communists and their supporters cordial, fraternal greetings from the CPSU and personally from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the completion of the 18th Congress of the Finnish CP and its 60th glorious anniversary of its history.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction, Comrade Romanov said, that one can note that both our parties have done and are continuing to do much to insure the strengthening of Finnish-Soviet friendship and to insure that cooperation between the Finnish Republic and the Soviet Union is not only to the advantage of our peoples, but promotes the consolidation of the process of detente in Europe and the whole world. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2024 GMT on 4 June adds the following paragraph at this point:

["Here at this festival devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Finland," said Grigoriy Romanov, "we declare that the CPSU has displayed and will continue to display solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, with strugglers in the capitalist countries, with all antiimperialist forces, and, together with other fraternal parties, will in the future also support the cohesion of the communist movement based on the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."]

In conclusion, a speech was delivered at the festival by Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party.

Congress Ends

LD031812Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, June 3, TASS--The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland closed here today. Speakers in the debate on the Central Committee's report pointed to the need for stepping up the struggle against the influence exerted by the monopolies and big capital on political life in the country, so as to pull it out of its present crisis situation. The delegates also stressed the importance of pursuing and developing by Finland of its foreign-policy course which rests on immutable relations of friendship, trust and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The delegates approved the congress' political documents which appraises the present economic crisis, its effect on the life of the working people and the whole nation and contains proposals for a way to deal with the crisis.

It is said in the document that the development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation will open before Finland especially good opportunitites for resolving the crisis in a democratic way. It is necessary to expand and deepen in every way commercial, economic, production and scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR by using for the purpose the long-term programme for the development of this cooperation and other agreements based on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The congress instructed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland to finalize the document "The CPF: 60 Years of Struggle for the Interests of the Working People of Finland", on the basis of the draft suggested by the delegates, and to publish it in time for the 60th anniversary of the party which falls due next August.

The congress passed a resolution titled "For Peace, Disarmament and the Security of the Peoples" which stresses that the most important task of the party in pursuing its general line is to fight for world peace, for the relaxation of international tension, for the security of the peoples and for disarmament.

In a special resolution the congress condemns the U.S. plans to manufacture neutron weapons and to deploy them in the territories of the European NATO countries.

The congress also adopted a number of other resolutions.

Also today, the congress delegates elected the leading bodies of the Communist Party of Finland. A 50-member Central Committee of the CPF was elected.

Aarne Saarinen was re-elected chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Taisto Sinisalo and Clavi Hanninen vice-chairmen and Arvo Aalto--general secretary.

KIRILLIN'S VISIT TO UK FOR TRADE TALKS CONCLUDES

Broad Opportunities for Trade

LD021619Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 May 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent O. Tsarev report: "Cooperation is Developing"]

[Text] London--The seventh session of the Anglo-Soviet Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation has finished work in London. The Soviet delegation headed by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, had meetings and talks with British Prime Minister J. Callaghan, Trade Secretary E. Dell, Energy Secretary A. Benn and other officials. Meetings also took place with representatives of the British business world.

The activity of the joint commission is based on the resolutions and agreements adopted in Moscow in February 1975 at the Soviet-British summit meeting. After this meeting substantial progress was made in the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

Since the last session major contracts have been concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and British companies for the supply of automobiles, equipment and "know-how" for several industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union, including rubber-mixing equipment for the Voronezh and Belotserkovka tire plants and equipment for the oil and gas industry.

Cooperation is continuing to develop successfully in the sphere of science and technology. Trade turnover between the two countries reached a record level in 1977. In the first 4 months of this year it was significantly higher than in the same period last year. An improvement in the balance and structure of trade has taken place.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Academician V.A. Kirillin, head of the Soviet delegation, noted that despite the progress which has been achieved, Anglo-Soviet trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation has still far from exhausted its potential. The economic and scientific potential of the two countries opens up broad opportunities, and the main task lies in their fullest possible exploitation.

'Obstacles' Must be Overcome

LD021041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov dispatch: "In the Common Interest"]

[Text] London--The seventh annual session of the Soviet-British Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Commercial and Economic Cooperation has been held in London. As the communique notes, it passed in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere and confirmed the desire of the sides to develop and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of science, technology, commerce and the economy. The participants of the session noted that the decisions and agreements of the February 1975 Moscow summit meeting form the basis of the commission's activity, which promotes the fulfillment of the corresponding provisions of the all-European conference final act.

The sides noted with satisfaction the expansion of commercial and economic ties between the two countries and the favorable prospects for their further development. In the last 3 years, trade between the USSR and Britain has increased 1.5 fold, totalling R1.332 billion in 1977. Recent years have been marked by the signing of a number of the most important contracts in the history of Anglo-Soviet trade, including contracts for the delivery to the USSR of equipment worth a total of about R700 million. Talks are being held on the purchase of machinery, equipment and licenses worth another R500-600 million. The session participants welcomed the growth of the commodity turnover and the improvement in the balance and structure of Soviet-British trade. Cooperation on a compensation basis has also been noticeably developed.

The progress of the fulfillment of the long-term program for scientific and technical cooperation signed in 1975 for a 10-year period, was also examined. Successful cooperation in the field of fundamental sciences, protection of the environment, medicine and health care and the fulfillment of the program for joint work within the framework of 17 agreements on scientific and technical cooperation were noted.

However, not all the existing economic and scientific potential of the two states are being used in the development of commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Britain. In order to put these reserves into operation it is necessary to exert considerable effort and in particular to overcome the obstacles erected by the opponents of the positive development of Soviet-British relations.

All-round Soviet-British cooperation is a matter of great importance for our countries and a very significant factor in deepening the process of detente.

MATERIAL ON POLICIES OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

Law on Opposition

LD030608Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin's weekly talk]

[Text] The Egyptian People's Assembly has passed a new law granting executive authorities the right to hunt down all those who hold opposing views. The Egyptian authorities, preferring not to wait until parliament took this decision, had already begun to arrest everyone accused of breaking what is called "social peace". I would like to remind you that last year, that is, after the well-known January incidents during which millions of Egyptians demonstrated in the streets against worsening living conditions, repressive laws were introduced to prevent meetings and demonstrations. And now laws have been approved which move even further away from the Egyptian Constitution. This constitution proclaims freedom of speech, press, assembly, and expression of political ideology.

I would like to draw your attention to another fact, namely, that President as-Sadat did not approve the new tax law passed by the People's Assembly after months of debate. To justify his position, the Egyptian president said the law did not insure social justice; in other words, As-Sadat admitted that there is no social justice in Egypt today. The making of vast fortunes by a handful of people continues. The people who possess these fortunes have ways of making sure that they pay minimumal or even no taxes. Consequently, most of the burden of taxes and other Egyptian economic difficulties rest squarely on the shoulders of millions of ordinary Egyptians, whose life, even without this, has become unbearable.

All this is so clear today that in his message to the People's Assembly President as-Sadat said that the number of rich people who possess millions has recently been rapidly growing and that this growth could endanger social peace and lead to a split in Egyptian society. Thus we see a clear contradiction: On the one hand it is admitted that there is no social justice in Egypt, and on the other, as official propaganda says, it is demanded that the so-called social peace--that is, harmony between ordinary Egyptians, who can hardly make ends meet and who live a life of penury, and Egyptians who possess millions--be maintained. But can this harmony actually be maintained? History and the current Egyptian reality answer in the negative. Huge wealth, especially when it is counted in millions, is gained only by exploiting the work of others and by investing the greater part of what the workers produce. The history of mankind proved long ago that social peace between poor and rich is an illusory, demagogic lie created by the exploiters and their collaborators.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to point out another interesting aspect. It has become clear whose interests the current Egyptian leadership is defending. When the issue of suppressing voices of discontent against the blatant lack of social justice and material equality in Egyptian society is raised, the authorities quickly formulate laws to persecute the working masses. When the question of forcing the wealthy to pay a fair share of the taxes is raised, the debate on this issue goes on for a long time--months or even years. There is no harm in asking the question: How long will the People's Assembly take to complete the tax law the president has rejected? Will it be several months or several years? In either case, this will mean that while investigations are conducted and issues discussed, in Egypt the rich will become richer and the poor poorer.

Disbandment of 'New Wafd'

LD031435Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 3, TASS--The leadership of the "New Wafd" decided on self-disbandment of the party, the MENA agency reports.

This decision followed the endorsement by the People's Assembly of Egypt of the law on "protection of internal unity and social peace" that was worked out on the results of the recent referendum that was aimed at suppressing the legal, particularly left, opposition to the ruling regime.

Beirut, June 3, TASS--The farce of "self-disbandment" of the right-wing grouping of the New Wafd , as local political commentators note, is motivated by practical consideration. The party of New Wafd with its openly reactionary ideology and the past compromising looked too odious and was a bit shocking to the regime that still makes claims at "continuation of the 1952 July revolution". On the other hand, the policy of the ruling circles and the "New Wafd" party was identical, particularly concerning restriction of activity of the left forces. Members of the People's Assembly from the New Wafd party will form a group of "independents" and will continue backing in parliament the official government course on all the main questions of political and economic life.

Lebanese, Spanish Criticism

LD021742Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Departure from Progressive Principles"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 2 TASS--The Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon resolutely condemned a campaign of reprisals unleashed by the Egyptian ruling circles against the left and national patriotic forces of the country. A statement of the Progressive Socialist Party published here stresses that As-Sadat seeks to liquidate Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's heritage and revolutionary gains of the Egyptian people. The arrests of progressive leaders in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the persecution of journalists who criticise the ruling regime, the withdrawal of parliamentary immunity from member of the People's Assembly, Chairman of the National Progressive Party Khalid Muhyi ad-Din says clearly that the present Egyptian leadership abandons the principles of the 1952 revolution, the statement says.

Madrid, June 2 TASS--The newspaper INFORMACIONES came out with criticism of the Egyptian authorities' repressive actions aimed at suppressing the progressive forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt. President as-Sadat of late has sharply intensified persecution and hounding of the opposition elements, the newspaper writes. Five prominent writers "who evoked anger of the authorities by their independent views and by the fact that they dared express their own opinion" will stand trial in Egypt in a few days' time.

Beirut Meeting

LD011400Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 3, TASS--A mass meeting took place in the Lebanese capital in solidarity with the writers and journalists, progressive democratic movement, with the entire people of Egypt, who are now being subjected to persecutions on the part of As-Sadat and his entourage.

The meeting was attended by Lebanese, Palestinian and Egyptian political and cultural figures, representatives of the Lebanese and Palestinian public.

Tariq Shehab, who spoke at the meeting on behalf of the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, said: "As-Sadat's initiative and his repressive measures to suppress democratic freedoms in Egypt are a departure from the goals of the July 1952 revolution which did away with colonialism, nationalized the Suez Canal and carried out the agrarian reform". Tariq Shehab sharply condemned the Egyptian authorities' decision to deprive Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt of parliamentary immunity, and stated that the Lebanese national movement is on the side of the Egyptian people and expresses its solidarity with and support for their struggle for independence and democracy.

Mohammed Teymour, representative of Egypt's progressive forces, pointed out in his speech that the elimination of even those curtailed democratic freedoms which existed in Egypt pursue the aim of concealing the deep political and economic crisis which the As-Sadat regime is experiencing. He called on all the freedom-loving forces of the Arab world to strengthen relations with the countries of the socialist community.

Naji Allouh, general secretary of the union of Palestinian writers and journalists, pointed out that "the As-Sadat regime's repressive measures are not only spearheaded against the democratic freedoms in Egypt but are also the embodiment of the Egyptian leadership's political course which is hostile to all Arab countries." Naji Allouh called on the Arabs to come out against terror and violence of the Egyptian authorities, and emphasized that under the cover of repressions As-Sadat is preparing to conclude a new separate agreement with Israel, an agreement which will be aimed at eliminating the Palestinian revolution.

DPFLP DELEGATION LEADERS, IN USSR, DISCUSS ISSUES

'Critical Stage' in Mideast

LD041750Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general and head of a delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--DPFLP--now visiting the USSR at a meeting in the conference hall of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee--recorded]

[Text] We are now passing through a criticial stage in which local Arab reactionaries are playing the basic role in implementing the designs of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. Saudi and Egyptian reaction play the prominent role in serving the designs of imperialism and Israel in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia uses its $40 billion annual oil revenue to export on a wide scale counterrevolution to all the Arab countries in general and to Africa in particular. The Egyptian bourgeois reaction led by As-Sadat is playing the role of a policeman financed by Saudi Arabia in the service of imperialist policy in the Middle East and Africa.

U.S. imperialism is pushing its agents of the reactionary and bourgeois regimes in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to make concessions to the Zionist Israeli enemy who occupies our country and deprives the Palestinian people of their rights. They push As-Sadat to give in to the Zionist-Israeli occupation of our country, Sinai and the Golan Heights.

As-Sadat's recent capitulationist visit to occupied Jerusalem was the culmination of these capitulationist steps intended to undermine the rights of the Palestine people. This imperialist-Zionist Arab capitulationist, or rather defeatist, policy is strongly countered by the struggle of the Palestinian people and their armed revolution and the PLO.

It is also strongly opposed by the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement against the steps of Arab defeatists and apostates.

These grave developments in the Middle East with regard to the Palestinian people's cause and the Arab national liberation movement places huge, exceptional tasks on the shoulders of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and the radical forces in the Arab national liberation movement.

For this reason, we struggle and call on the PLO in our capacity as one of its principal members to take a series of initiatives to mobilize all the popular masses behind a plan of action which will oppose the plans of action of the Zionists, imperialists, Arab reactionaries and defeatists. We struggle for the establishment of a serious national popular democratic front formed from all the national democratic, revolutionary democratic and communist parties in the Middle East in a unified front against the capitulationist designs of imperialism, Zionism and rightwing Arab reaction.

We struggle on the summit level for the holding of the third summit conference of the front of steadfastness consisting of the PLO, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria in order to continue the joint struggle against the U.S., Zionist-Israelis, capitulationists, Saudi Arabia and As-Sadat.

We struggle in order to bolster the position of the Arab national liberation movement and our own position in the joint struggle to check the plans of Saudi Arabia and As-Sadat which are hostile to the national democratic progressive revolutionary movement in Africa.

For this, the DPFLP has taken an active role within our people and the PLO--a decisive and firm role--in support of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution against the attacks of Somali reaction and all the forces of Arab and Middle East reaction which tried to strike at the great democratic revolution in Ethiopia.

On the front of mobilization and instigation, we struggle to expose the Arab bourgeois which has started to aline itself step-by-step but swiftly with the camp of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and has started to take a hostile stand against the Arab and Palestine national liberation movement. Now they are increasingly taking steps--defeatist and capitulationist steps--in the face of the Israeli occupation and in the service of U.S. imperialism. They are increasingly relinquishing the rights of the Palestinian people and even the national rights of their own peoples while Israel occupies the Sinai and the lands of other Arab countries.

They are now trying to create an imaginary enemy before our Arab peoples, including the Palestine people, by propagating deceptive, demagogic allegations against the USSR and Cuba and other socialist countries, claiming that these forces, which are the strategic allies of our people and the Arab peoples, are hostile to the peoples of the Middle East. They are trying to depict matters in this distorted manner.

As-Sadat asks for arms from U.S. imperialism--10th rate arms--aircraft, as As-Sadat says, to fight the national liberation movement and the national democratic revolution in Arab countries and Africa and not to fight against the Israeli invaders who occupy our lands in Palestine and Sinai. One-fifth of the territory of Arab Egypt is under Israeli occupation. Yet As-Sadat is busy striking at the revolutionary movement in Chad, Ethiopia, Shaba, Angola and other African regions.

As King Khalid said, Saudi Arabia asks for arms from the United States not to fight Israel--indeed it pledges not to use these arms against the Israeli Zionist aggressors--but to fight what Saudi Arabia calls "the communist threat" coming from Afghanistan and Ethiopia. In the face of this proimperialist counterrevolutionary campaign, the DPFLP and the Palestinian people with all their mass organizations stand against this reactionary policy which only serves the interests of the imperialists and Zionists who occupy our lands and some other Arab territories.

The Egyptian reactionary bourgeoisie and the Arab reaction in general led by Saudi Arabia are weakening with regard to the solutions of the national and pan-Arab issues and offer concessions to the true enemy and try to divert our peoples against an illusionary enemy represented in what they like to call the communist threat. But we tell you the truth: The Palestinian people and the Arab peoples will not be deceived by such ideological, demagogic and false allegations. Their long years of experience have taught our peoples that the socialist countries are their true, strategic and firm friend of their just struggle for the liberation of their lands and the achievement of the Palestine people's right to set up their own state.

The Arab and Palestinian masses daily come to realize through tangible facts that their real enemies are the Israeli aggressors and the imperialist aggressors who support Israel, occupy our lands and other Arab territories and deprive the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and their own independent state.

Situation in Lebanon, Role of PRC

LD030311Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow 2 June, TASS--The Israeli aggressors are continuing their occupation of the southern part of Lebanon, and there is every evidence that they intend to firmly consolidate themselves on that territory, a TASS correspondent has been told by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the liberation of Palestine (DPFLP). He leads a DPFLP delegation now in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The strings Israel attaches to withdrawal of its troops from land captured in southern Lebanon actually mean turning that area into a zone into which Israeli troops could again intrude, at any time, without destruction. Evidence of this is, in particular, the intensive construction by Tel Aviv in reinforced strongpoints on occupied Lebanese territory.

We are striving for cooperation with the UN interim force in Lebanon in order to make the Israeli troops withdraw as soon as possible, but the Israeli ruling circles, Nayif Hawatimah said, are trying to provoke clashes between these forces and the Palestinians, to hamper in every way solution of the problem. The DPFLP, the PLO, and all progressive forces of Lebanon and other Arab states are calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli agressor troops from occupied territories.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbu, deputy secretary general of the DPFLP and member of the PLO Executive who is a member of the delegation, in a statement exposed Peking's double-dealing policy toward the struggling nations. A multitude of examples can be cited, he said, in which Chinese leaders who denounce imperialism and neocolonialism in words line up with the most reactionary forces in deeds, and even support aggressors, as was the case during Somalia's attack on Ethiopia. To one degree or another, he noted, Peking also encouraged As-Sadat's policy, which is one of treachery against the Arab countries, and is trying to sharpen the contradictions between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Arab peoples, he stressed, know very well the value of the hypocritical declarations of the Chinese leaders.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER, PLO'S 'ARAFAT DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD041058Y Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 4 TASS--Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss met representatives of the Palestinian resistance movement leadership with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the head.

Lebanese-Palestinian relations were discussed in the light of the decisions taken at the summit meeting between the presidents of Syria and Lebanon and at the Syrian-Palestinian talk in Damascus. The situation in the country's south and the necessity for an atmosphere of tranquility and stability in the area were considered.

As an official Palestinian spokesman stated, the sides considered a general situation with a view to strengthening Lebanese-Palestinian relations and ensuring peace, independence and integrity of Lebanon as well as supporting the Palestinian resistance movement.

'ARAFAT ON 'FIERCE CAMPAIGN' AGAINST PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

LD031838Y Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 3, TASS--The Arab revolutionary movement is capable of giving an effective rebuff to all threats and subversive actions by imperialism, Zionism and reaction, said Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He was speaking before graduates of political courses. No one can end the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon, as it was guaranteed by agreement between the PLO and the lawful Lebanese authorities, Y. 'Arafat said.

He stressed that a fierce campaign against the Palestinian revolution had been launched by the USA, Israel and their allies and that it was necessary to strengthen the ranks of the national-liberation movement of the Arab countries and the Palestine resistance movement.

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES UNITY TO OPPOSE IMPERIALISTS IN AFRICA

LD041810Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 4, TASS--The general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, addressing the national People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, strongly condemned the imperialist powers' interference in the internal affairs of African countries. He pointed to the dangerous situation in Zaire, Chad and western Sahara that has taken shape as a result of American, French and Belgian interference, and stressed that international imperialism is now undertaking actions aimed at imposing a blockade of the peoples upholding their independence. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi noted that only African unity could put an end to imperialist interference in Africa; however some Arab regimes have turned into the agents of neocolonialism and support it.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'UPRISINGS' IN ZAIRE, HUANG HUA VISIT REPORTED

LD021754Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--According to reports received from Zaire, anti-government uprisings are taking place in the central and north-eastern areas of the country. Thus, it is reported that the town of Bunia near the border with Uganda, and Aba, on the frontier with Sudan, are in the hands of the rebels, who have captured large quantities of weapons. They have issued a statement saying that the insurgent forces were given the order not to touch the civilian population, either European or African.

Another large scale anti-government uprising, as it is known, broke out early this May in the southern Province of Shaba. The NATO countries, headed by the United States, have launched an armed intervention in Zaire to put down this revolt.

Washington is trying to cover up the actual occupation of Zaire by NATO troops by creating so-called "international forces," designed to be used against the national-liberation movement and the progressive states of Africa. The Belgian defence minister openly stated in an interview to the newspaper DE STANDAARD, that the main role in the creation of these forces will be played by the United States.

The newspaper New York TIMES reports in this connection that Saudi Arabia is prepared to provide the "international forces" with arms, supplied to it by the United States.

It has been announced in Kinshasa that the Foreign Minister of China Huang Hua will pay a visit there on June 3rd. The Peking propaganda-mongers are, in fact, trying to white-wash the NATO intervention of Zaire, demonstratively siding with the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, and also with the South African racialists. The forthcoming visit of Huang Hua to Zaire is called upon to serve the purpose of strengthening this unholy alliance.

'PAN-AFRICAN' FORCE, HUANG HUA ZAIRE VISIT CRITICIZED

LD041720Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

["NATO's Aggression and Accomplices"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--The Western powers--NATO members, who unleashed an armed intervention in Zaire, intend to expand it considerably, to build up their military presence in Africa and seize upon the events in Shaba Province for openly interfering in the internal affairs of other African states and undermining the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the continent.

NATO's aggression plans will be discussed by representatives of the U.S., France, the FRG, the U.K. and Belgium at a conference to be held behind closed doors next week in Paris. According to the Paris paper L'AURORE, under discussion will be a so-called "pan-African force" which is to receive Western support, the idea of which has already been approved by the USA, the FRG and France.

Earlier Western propaganda widely used the pretext of a "Cuban treaty" to camouflage NATO countries' neocolonialist designs against free Africa, but it was unable to mislead world public opinion and deceive the peoples of Africa. Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet frankly admitted in an interview for the Washington POST that he had no valid proof of Cuban involvement in the Shaba events.

At present the idea of creating a pan-African force is being advanced into the forefront, a force, its organizers hope, [which] will play the role of a cover-up for NATO military operations in Zaire and will act as a prop of the Kinshasa regime to guarantee the Western monopolies' uncontrolled operation in that mineral-rich country. The purpose of the Paris conference, the L'HUMANITE points out, is to knock together a permanent armed force that will play the role of a gendarme on the African Continent.

According to Western plans, the pan-African force will be headed by career officers from NATO countries, and weapons will be supplied from Saudi Arabia and other countries on account of military deliveries from the USA. The core of this military formation will be composed of a Moroccan contingent. Transport planes of the U.S. Air force are already arriving in Rabat with the task of air-lifting foreign troops into Shaba. A statement by a Pentagon spokesman makes it clear that the U.S. will keep playing its leading role in NATO's operations in Zaire.

Independent Africa realizes the threat posed by NATO's latest aggressive plans and is firmly rebuffing the idea of creating a "pan-African force". The Paris conference, writes EL MOUDJAHID of Algeria, constitutes open interference in the internal affairs of African states, and attempts to knock together the "pan-African force" are dictated by neocolonialist ambitions under an African signboard.

The project for creating a "pan-African force" contradicts most flagrantly the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, stated the military committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the supreme guiding body of Congo. Such formations, the committee points out, will be a weapon in the hands of imperialism, spearheaded against progressive states in Africa.

The plans for creating a "pan-African force", now being hatched by NATO, writes the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, are aimed at upholding the economic, political and strategic interests of the West on the African Continent. According to the designs of NATO strategists, the paper notes, NATO, with the help of this force, will be able to dictate its terms to African independent countries and freedom fighters, to secure the existence of the racist regimes in the south of the continent.

The Peking leaders are playing the role of NATO stooges in the bloc's aggressive plans against free Africa. China, notes the L'AURORE of Paris, wants to benefit by the internationalisation of the Zaire conflict. PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived Saturday evening in Kinshasa and hastened to launch vicious attacks in his very first speech at the airport against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

During talks with Zaire officials, the FRANCE PRESSE agency reports, the PRC foreign minister plans to discuss Chinese military deliveries to Zaire. Western diplomats in the Zaire capital, writes the London paper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, regard the Chinese minister's visit as an expression of the PRC's support for the Kinshasa regime and an attempt to knock together an anti-Soviet alliance in Africa.

Reports that the foreign minister of the PRC left New York, where the special U.N. session on disarmament is taking place, and set out for Zaire, have surprised nobody, notes the Lebanese paper AN-NIDA'. Indeed, what can there be surprising about it, if the Chinese leadership is pursuing its special course pertaining to disarmament matters, which may be described, to say the least, as irresponsible in regard to the future of mankind.

The paper writes that China stated its support for the Kinshasa regime from the very first days of the Shaba uprising, and sent it "modest", as it is maintained, aid for suppressing the uprising. The present visit to Kinshasa, the AN-NIDA' stressed, exposes the falsity of Chinese talk about supporting the just struggles of the African peoples.

EXISTENCE OF AFRICAN 'INTERVENTION FORCE' EXPLAINED

LD021343Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[L. Volodin dispatch: "Neocolonialists' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Paris--Certain circles in the West are trying to impose on Africa a project to set up so-called "inter-African intervention forces."

The first objective of these forces' activity is Zaire, where the government army, as events in Shaba Province have shown, is incapable of restraining the people's growing discontent. The sending of French and Belgian paratroops to this country, the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR points out, "temporarily saved the Zaire regime from defeat." But this armed intervention by NATO countries was so openly similar to the old imperialist "gunboat policy" that there was an urgent need for some sort of decorum to cover up the neocolonialist designs of the Western monopolies active in Africa. And this is served by the plan to create "inter-African forces"--a kind of African gendarme. The former colonialists are intending to stifle the freedom of the African peoples with the help of Africans themselves. At the same time NATO strategists are seeking to drag a number of African countries into the orbit of "Atlantic" policy, allocating to them, as formerly, the role of raw material appendages.

IMPERIALISTS WANT PRO-WESTERN MINIBLOC IN AFRICA

LD042323Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA observer Vladimir Kurdryatsev]

[Text] Today Africa is an arena of a stubborn struggle between the national liberation movement and the United States imperialists and their West European allies, now going on the offensive. The (?acuteness) of the events is explained by the progress of the national development of a new Africa. Its sign was the breakup of the last Portuguese colonial empire on the continent, which meant that (?new) Africa was in the direct vicinity of the racist regimes. The process of forming a new Africa is reflected in the growing struggle for a just world economic order, in deepening the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia and the setting up of vanguard political parties to countries having taken the road of socialist orientation. These and many other events have shaken the continent from the north to the south and from the west to the east.

There is nothing unusual about this, because it stems from the laws of history. Besides, the anti-imperialist movement in Africa founded such a body as the OAU, which until recently could resolve and peacefully settle all misunderstandings and conflicts between African nations. Events have shown that this could be achieved only if the anti-imperialist struggle remained the supreme goal of the Organization of African Unity and its members. Meanwhile, the latest developments in Africa have shown that for some countries, anti-imperialism ceased to be the (?supreme) goal, and it is being replaced by collaboration with imperialists and racists. With those collaborators among African leaders, the imperialists could have spread their attack on Africa (?and carried) out widescale interference in the internal affairs of African nations.

The situation is dangerous just because of this brazen intervention of the United States and its NATO allies in the domestic affairs of African countries, with the help of reactionaries inside Africa.

In this, the imperialists (?hoped that their task) would be carried out by others. For this purpose [words indistinct] of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Sudan, Morocco and the bloc of French-speaking countries of Euro-Africa. The situation is quite dangerous for the Organization of African Unity. The imperialists want to carry out their long-cherished plan, that is, along with the OAU, to set up an organization of countries orienting on the West in their foreign policy. Judging by reports of Western news agencies, the first stone in the foundation of the military-political new bloc Eurafrica [as heard] promoted by the NATO aggressive bloc (?should) be the so-called pan-African intervention forces. At least the OAU is not taking any notice of these maneuvers of the imperialists, though it is clear now that such a (?step) could seriously complicate the implementation of one of the organization's main aims; to free the continent of the remnants of colonialism and racism.

The setting up of a pro-Western minibloc in the continent is (?wrought) for the purpose of strengthening the position of the neocolonialists and turning Africa in a short time into a source of raw materials. The United States, now in a severe and prolonged crisis, hopes to get out of it at the expense of Africa's natural and (?soil) resources. One of the [words indistinct] in this way is the anti-imperialist, anti-racist unity of independent African countries, of which the OAU remains a main body. To liquidate this unity and to deprive it of its anti-imperialist content are the goals that Western politicians, and first of all America, have set for themselves. To distract some (?socialist) African nations from the real enemies, that is, imperialists and reactionaries inside Africa, they slander the Soviet Union and Cuba and charge them with interference in the home affairs of Africa. In this, (?they hope to make) the Organization of African Unity join the policy of anti-Sovietism, to (?mask) counterrevolution [words indistinct] Africa is now taking a serious examination through political (?necessity). The unity of [words indistinct] this is the question.

ARMS DELIVERIES TO SOMALIA ENCOURAGE NEW AGGRESSION

LD021733Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The Government of the United States has decided to send to Somalia a military mission, which constitutes the first step to deliver to that country a new large consignment of American armaments worth fifteen million dollars. Judging by foreign news reports, other NATO countries, as well as the People's Republic of China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt continue to send arms to Somalia.

The newspaper Washington POST tries to whitewash these deliveries by claims these arms would allegedly be of an exclusively "defensive character" and that the Somalian leadership does not intend to use them against any other nation. In the meantime, it is common knowledge that nobody is threatening Somalia, while the so-called "defensive weapons," previously delivered to the country by the West, have already been used in the aggressive war against socialist Ethiopia.

The armed conflict, unleashed in the Horn of Africa with the open connivance of the NATO powers, created a dangerous seat of tension on the African Continent.

Precisely for this reason the Soviet Union came out from the very outset for overcoming the Somalian-Ethiopian differences through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It should seem that now, when the question of normalizing relations between yesterday's participants of the conflict is on the order of the day, when the point in question is to restore peace and rehabilitate the war-ravaged economy, Somalia is least of all in need of armaments. But what does Washington care for it!

By sending its military mission to Somalia it is now striving to achieve by other means the goals which it failed to attain with the help of the Somalian aggression against Ethiopia. By its military deliveries to Mogadiscio the United States wishes to hitch Somalia to itself, to make the situation more difficult for the left-wing forces in that country, to put up new obstacles on the way to the normalization of Somalia's relations with Ethiopia and other progressive states, to push it into the embrace of the reactionary Arab regimes, which are long since striving to undermine friendly relations of the countries of the Horn of Africa with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Thus, the United States and the other NATO powers, which are arming Somalia, stake on a further complication of the situation in that region. In the conditions when Somalia has officially not renounced its expansionist policy vis-a-vis the neighbouring states, such deliveries are tantamount to encouragement of a new aggression, to gross interference in the affairs of the African states.

Full responsibility for the possible consequences of such actions, capable only of aggravating the situation in Africa, rests on those who stubbornly refuse to learn the lessons of the recent events in the region of the Horn of Africa.

PMAC OFFICIAL REVIEWS TASK FACING ETHIOPIAN YOUTH

LD042004Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 4, TASS--The responsible task facing today the young generation of the country is to turn revolutionary Ethiopia into a prosperous land free of hunger, poverty and diseases. This task the youths and girls will be able to fulfill only when they are armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology, and united in a nation-wide monolithic organisation.

This was stated here today by the general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, at the closing of the first youth week in Ethiopia's history. Young workers and peasants, soldiers and students--this is the force which today defends the gains of the people's revolution in Ethiopia, its independence and territorial integrity. This is how they contribute to the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council formulated the practical tasks which the people and government of the country expect the youth of Ethiopia to translate into life. Among them he enumerated participation by young people in the modernisation of agriculture--the foundation of the national economy. In campaigns to eliminate illiteracy and to further develop the public health system youth teams should be formed--"teams of progress and development," Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress pointed out, that would build dwelling houses and schools, polyclinics and kindergartens, sports grounds and cultural centres, would participate in the development of a communications system. The youth should implement another important task--the electrification of the country, lacking which there can be no true economic progress.

The youth of our country, stated the general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, has proved by deed its readiness to give a fitting rebuff to attempts by reactionary forces to strangle the people's revolution and dismember the country.

ALIYEV TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION IN BAKU

LD021005Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 25 May G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council which was visiting our republic and is in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

After warmly welcoming the guests, Comrade Aliyev said that Soviet people, including Azerbaijan's working people, greet emissaries of Ethiopia as representatives of a friendly African state which is struggling heroically for national independence, defending its integrity and sovereignty under the conditions of aggressive aspirations by imperialist forces and asserting new socialist principles in its country.

The Communist Party, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself consistently pursue the line of further strengthening friendship with Ethiopia and attach great importance to the consolidation of real people's power in this country. The Soviet Union adopted a firm and resolute position during the armed conflict in the Horn of Africa. Fulfilling their international duty, the Soviet state and the other socialist countries, he stressed, helped Ethiopia defend its revolution's gains in the struggle against the aggressor.

As you acquaint yourselves with the USSR, Comrade Aliyev continued, you have been able to see graphically for yourselves the tremendous successes which our country has achieved in building developed socialism and on the path to communism. All this has been achieved thanks to the Communist Party created by the great V.I. Lenin 75 years ago and thanks to its leading and directing role in our society's life. The CPSU's wise Leninist policy, which has insured the swift development of all peoples and nations, has also enabled the Azerbaijani people to achieve unprecedented prosperity and to travel a path equivalent to many centuries.

Today is Africa Liberation Day, G.A. Aliyev said. On this occasion the press has published a long and warm message of congratulations from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the continent's states and peoples. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to cordially congratulate the people of friendly Ethiopia on this significant day and to wish them new successes in their struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and in building a new life.

On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the entire Ethiopian people Comrade Yehulashet Girma, head of the delegation, expressed wholehearted gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Union and Soviet people for their fraternal aid and solidarity in the struggle against the aggression organized by international imperialism and in the building of a new life. Without Great October, he said, our revolution would not have taken place. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have supported us at a difficult time. Many generations of Ethiopians will remember this with gratitude.

Comrade Girma told of the Ethiopian people's struggle to create a socialist society. We are confident, he stressed, that we will successfully surmount all difficulties thanks to the support of our faithful friends from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Our stay in Azerbaijan, the guest said, has made an idelible impression on all the members of our delegation. Everywhere we have encountered a sincere, cordial reception which will remain in our hearts for a long time. We have seen with tremendous interest the work of party and trade union organizations, their participation in working people's education and the life and successes of the Azerbaijani people. The experience of building socialism of creating the CPSU and of its role in the life of the Soviet state is exceptionally valuable and useful for our further work.

Yehulashet Girma expressed confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and between the two countries' peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

The following participated in the conversation: Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; and I.N. Askerov and E.F. Dzhebrailov, chiefs of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sections.

'NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTS' IN KALAHARI DESERT DISCUSSED

LD031807Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--The Republic of South Africa, aided and abetted by the United States, is pressing for nuclear arms. The Washington STAR reports that the USA and South Africa held secret talks recently. Officials refuse to disclose the contents of these talks which they describe as "delicate". In this context the Washington STAR mentions nuclear experiments on a testing range in the Kalahari Desert in South Africa.

The world public is seriously concerned by the striving of the South African racists to get nuclear arms. This is evidenced by the current special General Assembly session in New York.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister B. Mkapa said that certain Western countries, while supporting in words the idea of making Africa a nuclear-free zone, are actively cooperating with the African racist regime in the nuclear field. As a result of such criminal cooperation, the South African regime is now on the threshold of manufacturing its own nuclear weapons, which gives all peace foroes ample cause for concern.

Lopo do Nascimento, the prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola said that especially dangerous to Africa's peace and security is the assistance given by the NATO countries to South Africa in building up its nuclear potential and developing mass destruction weapons.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

ASEAN SUBJECTED TO U.S., JAPANESE ECONOMIC PRESSURE

LD301009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin commentary: "They Are Throwing a Lasso"]

[Text] According to reports by foreign news agencies, Tokyo is planning to double its economic aid to Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), over a 3-year period. Japanese officials earlier spoke of the possibility of doubling this aid only over a period of 5 years. It is known that the capitalist powers' so-called aid to developing countries pursues definite political aims. But what are the aims in this case?

Tours of Asian countries by high-ranking White House emissaries and the recent visit to Washington by the Japanese prime minister indicate, in particular, that against the background of activating their policy in Asia as a whole, the United States is seeking to reestablish its lost positions in the ASEAN states and to strengthen its influence there. However, since it is no longer capable of fulfilling the functions of a world policeman, the United States would like to place part of the "Asian burden" on Japan. As REUTER writes, "government leaders in Tolyo believe that at the meeting between U.S. President Carter and Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, which took place in Washington in May, agreement was reached on the specific role of these two countries in Asia."

Washington has not yet succeeded in knocking together a military bloc on the basis of ASEAN, and Japan is now trying to throw a lasso of economic aid round the association in order to keep it within the orbit of the "free world" and to derive political dividends for itself. The Japanese monopolies are also hoping to compensate for the reduction in their access to the markets of North America and Western Europe by intensifying their exploitation of the countries of Southeast Asia.

The attempts to draw ASEAN into the orbit of U.S.-Japanese policy in Asia are being undertaken on a candidly anti-Soviet basis. U.S. and Japanese politicians, exaggerating the myth about the "communist threat" and leading their countries along the path of militarization, are seeking to entice other states to follow them. However, even those developing countries that are economically dependent to a considerable degree on the capitalist monopolies are increasingly frequently rebuffing the imperialist diktat and defending their own fundamental interests--the interests of neighborliness and cooperation in this region of the world.

PKI JOURNAL PUBLISHES APPEAL ON PRC-USSR RELATIONS

LD301517Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] The Hague, 25 May TASS--The latest issue of the journal TEKAD RAKYAT of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] has been received here. It carries a letter from the PKI Central Committee to the CCP Central Committee. The letter expresses profound alarm in connection with the Peking leadership's policy aimed at weakening the positions of world socialism--the bulwark of peace--and undermining the unity of revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces.

For several years now, the letter points out, the Chinese leadership has united with the most reactionary and aggressive forces on all continents in the struggle against the party of Lenin and against the world's first socialist state. Anti-Sovietism has been made the basis of the PRC's entire foreign policy.

The PKI Central Committee emphasizes that this policy fundamentally contradicts the interests of the people's revolutionary movement and plays into the hands of imperialists and their accomplices--puppet and antipopular regimes. The PKI, which particularly suffers the results of this policy in its difficult activity, decisively condemns the anti-Soviet, antirevolutionary line of the CCP leadership. Indonesian communists express profound disappointment concerning the position of the Chinese leadership, which rejected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appeal to the National People's Congress Standing Committee aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries.

"We urge you," the letter continues, "to be aware of the historic responsibility which lies with your country and your party and, with a sense of this responsibility, to immediately take sincere steps to normalize relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union in the interests of the cause of peace, the freedom of the peoples and socialism."

GROMYKO, SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD021518Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Relations between the USSR and Singapore have good prospects for development, says a telegram sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegram was addressed to Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam of Singapore.

The reply message from Rajaratnam points out that ties between the USSR and Singapore, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, are in the interests of both countries. They will strengthen and expand for the benefit of the Soviet and Singapore nations.

INDOCHINA

SRV DENIES SOVIET NAVAL, MISSILE BUILDUP IN VIETNAM

LD030613Y Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 3, TASS--The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) at the United Nations resolutely rejected the falsehood which was published in the New York TIMES recently that the USSR allegedly uses the Vietnamese ports of Haiphong and Cam Ranh as naval bases and built in Vietnam a rocket base directed against China. The New York TIMES picked up the "sensation" from the pro-Peking newspaper WEN WEI PAO published in Hong Kong.

"The above-mentioned report," the SRV mission's statement emphasizes, "is a tendentious and gross fabrication".

CHINESE EMIGRES ISSUE PROMPTS PRC TO REDUCE AID TO SRV

OW021553Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] According to a statement issued by the SRV Embassy in Laos, China has reduced its economic and technical aid to Vietnam by more than half. The Chinese leaders are using the issue concerning Vietnamese of Chinese descent as a pretext for this unfriendly act. Peking asserts that Vietnamese of Chinese descent in Vietnam are being ostracized and persecuted (?even though) the Vietnamese Government has flatly rejected this assertion.

The SRV Embassy in Vientiane revealed that the cessation [ngwngf] of aid and recall of Chinese experts, engineers and workers to China have seriously affected economic activities in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

The Vietnamese Government recently proposed to hold negotiations with China to settle the matters in dispute, but Peking has not responded to Vietnam's proposal.

VFF CC Report

LD021720Y Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 2, TASS--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Patriotic Front [VFF] held an enlarged meeting here to hear a report on the position of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. It expressed full support for a statement by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning a distortion by China of the SRV Government's policy on this matter.

The meeting categorically rejected the slander contained in a statement of a spokesman of the committee under the State Council of the PRC for the affairs of the Chinese residing abroad and reaffirmed the correct and invariable policy of the party and government and of the Vietnam Patriotic Front in respect of Chinese residing in the SRV. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the VFF expressed agreement with the proposal made by the Chinese side for representatives of the two sides to meet shortly in order to settle differences on this matter.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the front's Central Committee, said it was necessary that the Vietnamese people understand thoroughly the essence of this question. He said the statement by the spokesman of the committee under the State Council of the PRC for the affairs of the Chinese residing abroad has damaged friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and China and only plays into the hands of imperialism and the reactionary forces.

SRV'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SOCIALISM DISRUPTED BY PRC

LD021455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[M. Georgiyev article: "Dangerous Interference"]

[Text] The 50-million people of Vietnam are rebuilding their lives on the basis of socialist principles. One of the tasks set by the Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress was the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade into state industry and trade in accordance with the aims and requirements of building a socialist society. This measure has encountered warm support from the broad people's masses and at the same time, resentment from the large bourgeoisie that was linked, until the liberation, with foreign capital. In South Vietnam, a considerable proportion of the bourgeoisie owners of the main economic resources was comprised of the hua chiao--the Chinese emigres. Some of them, out of a feeling of class hatred for the people's power, tried to disrupt the economy, wreck the fulfillment of the state's decrees and create chaos on the economic building front. When these attempts were thwarted and the process of nationalizing large-scale private industry and trade continued successfully, Chinese emigres who enjoyed the same rights and duties as Vietnamese citizens and worked in all spheres of the economy and culture, suddenly, as though following orders, began to halt their work, sell their property, close their enterprises and leave the country without permission from the authorities. These actions by the Chinese signified a violation of Vietnamese laws and the destruction of long-standing accords between the VCP and the CCP, as a result of which the absolute majority of the Chinese had taken Vietnamese citizenship.

Foreign observers immediately noted the direct connection between the illegal actions by the Chinese emigres and the events on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. As soon as Cambodia resorted to aggressive military actions on the Vietnamese border, the Chinese began to disseminate rumors that since "Peking was supporting Cambodia, a big war was imminent" between China and Vietnam and the Chinese should therefore leave Vietnam as rapidly as possible. Moreover, putting pressure on the Chinese citizens, hostile elements began to resort to threats: "The PRC Government," they said, "urges the Chinese emigres to return home," and anyone who does not return home will be considered a traitor." Proceeding from the premise that these emigres were citizens of Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities demanded that they strictly observe its laws and emigrate from Vietnam in accordance with existing procedures. These procedures included exiting through proper border points, not bypassing them, as they had begun to do.

But the Vietnamese authorities' just actions aimed at strengthening the positions of the people's power aroused sharp irritation in Peking. An enormous propaganda apparatus was mobilized to incite unhealthy feelings and hostile sentiments toward the Vietnamese people. The official statements by the Chinese authorities also serve this purpose. Chinese propaganda has begun to incite passionate reactions, widely describing the "atrocities" allegedly committed against the Chinese. A picture of the "extremely tragic position" of the Chinese in Vietnam is deliberately created on television and radio and in the newspapers. Hong Kong newspapers have published outrageous slanderous statements that the campaign of socialist transformations in southern Vietnam "is being conducted to plunder the property of Chinese emigres." Meanwhile, sharp ultimatums have been issued by Peking stating that the attitude toward the Chinese in Vietnam "cannot fail to have consequences." The foreign mass information media and, particularly, Britain's TIMES, have written that China allegedly "reinforced its troops on the border with Vietnam and has recalled several economic advisers and specialists in Vietnam."

A report from Bangkok says: "Informed persons have stated here that China is assembling a squadron of warships off the island of Hainan, in the South China Sea, apparently preparing to evacuate the Chinese from Vietnam."

Analyzing Peking's hostile position toward Vietnam, the world press draws attention to the growing fear concerning the role of Chinese emigres in a number of Asian states. "A question has arisen again," the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, "which constantly causes anxiety among the countries of Southeast Asia where many Chinese live: How far China is prepared to go in interfering in the affairs of a neighbor in order to defend the rights of expatriate Chinese? It seems ironic that capitalist merchants should want to seek refuge in ...China." What lies behind the anti-Vietnamese campaign inflated by Peking? Why has it coincided with the Cambodian authorities' galvanization of their aggressive actions along the Vietnamese border? These and other fair questions were raised in a commentary by the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the VCP Central Committee. It wrote: "Should the immutable law of socialist revolution concerning the transformation of private capitalist industrial and trade resources not be applied to certain bourgeois merely because they are Chinese, although their property was acquired by the sweat and blood of the working class and entire working people of Vietnam? ...Why is the Chinese side paying such great attention to a small handful of bourgeois Chinese emigres in Vietnam, while at the same time totally ignoring the fate of many hundreds of thousands of real working people--the Chinese emigrees who are being subjected, in various parts of the world, to merciless exploitation, persecution and even physical destruction?" But Peking does not answer these reasonable questions. It continues to inflame the situation and to interefere in Vietnam's internal affairs. The entire campaign launched by the Chinese side is aimed at creating additional difficulties for Vietnam and at weakening the positions of socialism in Vietnam and undermining its authority and influence in the international arena. This is an overt and flagrant manifestation of great-power hegemony.

In rejecting a class-based approach in assessing the Chinese bourgeoisie's actions both in Vietnam and other countries and in defending the exploiters, Peking is clearly indicating that it intends to use the Chinese emigres, particularly the bourgeoisie, as a lever to interfere in the affairs of countries where large colonies of Chinese emigres live and to undermine the national liberation movement. It is no accident that some international commentators are asking: Did Peking not so zealously defend the imperialist aggression in Zaire, begun under the false pretext of "saving the lives and property of foreign citizens," because it intends to use such measures to put pressure on other countries?

Peking's actions naturally alarm the countries of Southeast Asia, which have already frequently encountered cases of Peking's similar interpretation of its right to defend the bourgeois who have grown rich on exploitation. Indonesia, Burma, and India have felt this in the past. Now Peking is demonstrating this in Vietnam. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is making efforts, through negotiations, to settle serious issues between China and Vietnam and is seeking peace, friendship, cooperation and neighborliness with all peoples. "In following this political line," a statement from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry says, "the Vietnamese side proposes to end the propaganda campaign that is harming the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The SRV proposes the speediest holding of a meeting of government representatives to settle differences on the issue of people of Chinese origin in a spirit of friendship and in the interests of the peoples of both countries." That is Vietnam's clear, principled position which is welcomed by the peace-loving public of Asia and the entire world.

JAPAN'S MILITARY PRESS PUBLISHES ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD0209S3Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 3 LD

[V. Moskvin article: "Whom They are Training"]

[Text] Provocative statements from the propaganda arsenal of the cold war have recently filled the Japanese military press. An editorial in the journal GUNJI KENKYU which sets the tone for anti-Soviet and militarist revelations in Japan, claimed that "the Soviet Union is preparing a military invasion of Japan." The journals KOKUBO and GEKKAN-ASAGUMO and other organs of Japanese military propaganda make similar statements.

Whenever the socialist states submit a peace-loving proposal aimed at consolidating international security, a propaganda ballyhoo issues from Japan to discredit the positive initiative and instill in ordinary Japanese a hostile attitude toward it. The latest attack of anti-Sovietism deliberately coincided with the publication of the draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan proposed by the Soviet Union. This document attracted broad attention from the Japanese public. The newspaper ASAHI, for instance, assessed it as "an embodiment of the course toward the relaxation of tension."

But Japanese military propaganda organs have a different interpretation of the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist states to strengthen peace. This position, in turn, clearly reveals the main direction of the organs' efforts regarding the ideological indoctrination of Japanese Army personnel and exposes them as apologists for the interests of reactionary forces.

These organs concentrate their main attention on anti-Sovietism--the basis of anti-communist and militarist indoctrination as a whole.

In the Japanese Army, the process of ideological indoctrination is equated with "an important element of combat training." The objective of this indoctrination is to form a moral and political stereotype of a servicemen who, "unquestioningly follows orders", even the most inhuman and criminal order. A familiar formula, isn't it? A little over 3 decades ago, when the emperor was also commander in chief, it was impressed on Japanese servicemen: "The emperor is the father and the soldiers are his children. To fulfill the orders of the command is to fulfill the will of the emperor. Serve valiantly--the emperior thinks for you all."

Although times have changed, the essence of ideological indoctrination has remained the same except that the role of "the soldier's father" has been assumed by the command itself. The unthinking fulfillment of any order and the total "freedom" from responsibility and feelings of conscience for what he has done--that is the Japanese generals conception of the ideal character of the soldier.

Ideological indoctrination in the Japanese Army is conducted everywhere and constantly and the servicemen feel its influence in all spheres of their activity and everyday life. From day to day it is impressed on the servicemen that they are "serving in the front line of Japan's defense" with the task of resisting "direct and indirect aggression." The continuous false propaganda cites the mythical "red peril" and "the unaltered nature of the Soviet command's aggressive intentions against Japan" and disseminates absurd fabrications concerning the "increase in the Soviet grouping of troops in the Far East." This propaganda is imbued with fierce malice toward the Soviet Union and its armed forces and, as it is directed at the Japanese soldier, is of a totally blatant inflammatory nature and unambiguously advocates armed struggle against the socialist countries and progressive forces.

In implanting anticommunist feelings in the army, the military propagandists are shouting about some "intrigues of international communism" within Japan. They see manifestations of this in strikes, meetings, demonstrations and other mass forms of struggle by the Japanese working people for their vital rights. The process of the servicemen's "moral tempering" for participation in operations to liquidate "indirect agression," i.e., "disorders" and "rebellions" of this sort, show clearly that the primary target of the military propaganda machine is the working people and all progressive forces of society. No hesitancy is allowed in the struggle against them. "The commanders must educate their subordinates," the journal GUNJI KENKYU writes, "in such a way that during operations to quell disorders and disturbances they are ready unswervingly to act against even their own fellow countrymen including their relatives and acquaintances."

Nor can we fail to see something else. The campaign to rehabilitate the crimes of the Japanese military during World War II is used for anti-Soviet and militarist purposes. Thus, the thesis that in the prewar years Japan was allegedly obliged to turn to "active defense," in other words, to "wage preventive wars" on the territory of neighboring states allegedly threatening its security, permeates the entire "History of the Wars in Greater Eastern Asia," which contains 60 volumes and is intended especially for servicemen. This same "history," which attempts to present the Japanese militarists' aggressive actions as "just," alleges, contrary to the facts, that the USSR dealt a "stab in the back to Japan." Obviously, attempts to justify aggression in the past serve these same militarist purposes and are aimed at preparing the servicemen for new adventures.

In this connection, it is essential to note that the wave of anti-Sovietism, in addition to everything else, has served as the prelude to the new round of the arms race contemplated by the Japanese militarists. A commonplace method of military propaganda was put into play: thoroughly intimidating people with the "Soviet threat" and demanding new armaments. Thus, K. Ito, section chief of the National Defense Agency, speaking in February to the parliamentary budget commission on the question of "the permissible size of the Self-Defense Forces," stated: "Japan is not forbidden to possess ICBM's, long-range strategic bombers, submarine-launched missiles, or medium range missiles." In other words, K. Ito is fighting for Japan to be equipped with various types of strategic weapons. No secret is made of the fact that the only expedient use of the weapons is in a nuclear capacity.

This was precisely what K. Ito had in mind. In the same speech he stated that "Japan's present Constitution theoretically allows it to possess several types of tacitcal nuclear weapons." Later, H. Sanada, director of the cabinet legislation bureau, and Justice Minister M. Setoyama stated that "Japan's potential possession of nuclear weapons... would not violate the Constitution, which condemns war."

Such tricks have already been used by the Japanese militarists in the past when anti-Soviet and anticommunist indoctrination was accompanied by a strenuous buildup of Japan's military potential. The tragic consequences of these actions for the Japanese people were entailed by the military adventures of the militarists. As we can see, they are again pushing the country onto this path.

The Japanese public is becoming increasingly aware of this. It is protesting against the increase in the numbers of the Self-Defense Forces and the intention of militarist circles to send Japanese military formations abroad and also against the country's nuclear armament, which contradicts Japan's peaceful Constitution.

A constructive approach toward ending the arms race in the Far East and an appeal to establish neighborly and friendly relations are contained in the aforementioned draft treaty between the USSR and Japan. In his speech on the cruiser Admiral Senyavin Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union will attempt to achieve steady progress along the path of military detente and the transition to real disarmament.

All the Soviet Union's actions in the international arena convincingly refute the anticommunist and anti-Soviet fabrications of Japanese military propaganda. "We threaten no one," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated. "Talk of the so-called 'Soviet threat' is a blatant fabrication by the opponents of detente and nothing more. We are improving our defense for one purpose alone: reliably defending the achievements of great October and safeguarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies. The servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy serve this noble aim."

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPPING ROUTE--The Amur River steamship line has inaugurated a new international cargo shipping route, which will link the Priamurye area with Japan. The dry cargo vessel Baltiyskiy-73 sailed for Wakkanai on 29 May with more than 2,000 cubic meters of timber. Some 13 motorships will operate on the new route during this year. They will transport more than 350,000 cubic meters of timber to Japan and bring back tens of thousands of tons of imported goods. The steamship line will receive several more of the river-sea type vessels during the current 5-year plan period. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 May 78 OW]

SAKHAROV, WIFE FINED BY COURT FOR 'HOOLIGAN ACTIONS'

LD021408Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Hooligans Punished"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--As it was already reported, Andrey Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner committed once again hooligan actions outside the building of the Lyublinskiy District People's Court of Moscow on May 18. They insulted and beat representatives of the authorities who were discharging their duties to protect public order. The case of hooligan actions of Sakharov and Bonner was heard today by Judge of the Lyublinskiy District People's Court V. Titov. Investigating the circumstances of the case and hearing testimony by those who suffered from the offenders' actions and of witnesses and explanations of the offenders who did not deny the fact of beating representatives of the authorities, the judge in accordance with the legislation operating in the country imposed a fine of 50 roubles on Sakharov and a fine of 40 roubles on Bonner.

TASS REPORTS ZIONIST 'HOOLIGAN' INCIDENT IN MOSCOW 1 JUN

LD022042Y Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["A Provocative Sally"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 2 TASS--International Zionist circles in a bid to whip up the anti-Soviet hysteria resort to the most unseemly methods. For this aim they did not disdain to use the international day of protection of children. An infamous spectacle has been timed exactly for this day, June 1. Its aim was to demonstrate that the rights of persons of the Jewish nationality are allegedly flouted in the USSR.

A number of "associates," who were earlier temporarily denied, from legitimate considerations, exit permissions to them or their husbands, gathered on that day in apartments of certain Rosensteins, Tsirmens, Slepaks and Nudels. They uttered abusive words from windows, insulted the indignant passers-by and even poured hot water on their heads. When representatives of the public and the authorities tried to call to order the unbridled hooligan women, they started pushing forward their small children, involving them in to the dirty game. Husbands joined in the hooligan actions of their wives. Vladmir Slepak, who most zealously violated public order, was detained by militiamen.

Those who masterminded this spectacle started advertising it abroad. These were a certain Michael Shernborn, one of the leaders of the "Council of Representatives of British Jews" and the Canadian subject Eugine Intrator, residing abroad. They informed about it foreign journalists accredited in Moscow.

The Zionists counted on a "sensation," but there was no sensation at all. The actions of the hooligan women have been the cause of public indigation. An investigation is now under way into their hooligan actions.

SUPREME SOVIET NINTH SESSION TO BE HELD 5 JUL

LD031744Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that the USSR Supreme Soviet's ninth session of the ninth convocation will be held on 5 July in Moscow.

TBILISI PAPER RECALLS FIGHT AGAINST LINGUISTIC 'ARCHAISM'

LD021115Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Shota Dzidziguri, academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, on 140th birth anniversary of Ilya Chavchavdze: "Reformer of the Language"]

[Text] Ilya Chavchavadze, together with Akakiy Tsereteli, laid the foundations of the modern literary Georgian language. In this respect he played the same role as Pushkin in the development of the Russian literary language.

Ilya Chavchavadze was guided by the foundations of the linguistics of the time and knew the principles of philology profoundly. In his opinion, the scientific analysis of the Georgian language made it possible to study the people's history and the development of public life better. Academician Ivane Dzhavakhishvili has stressed that this opinion on Ilya Chavchavadze must always be taken into account by the historian. He himself showed in his scientific work what important questions of history can be resolved through the profound analysis of language.

Ilya Chavchavadze began his activity as a writer when Georgian literature was dominated by the so-called archaists. They were distinguished from conservative writers of the European type by their activity in the areas of language and style. Whereas love of archaic linguistic forms is typical of conservative writers in general, in the practice of the Georgian archaists this was augmented by the use of artifically created linguistic and grammatical norms that had no real basis at any stage in the development of the Georgian language.

Ilya Chavchavadze was the first to come out boldly and decisively against linguistic conservatism and took on the heavy burden of establishing a new Georgian literary language.

It must not be forgotten that to enter into polemics with the feudal-clerical literary figures was by no means an easy matter at that time. The views of the archaists were confirmed by a relatively prolonged literary tradition, the theory of the so-called "three styles," and certain other theories.

The struggle to renew the language required the criticism of traditional views and the overcoming, in theory, of the archaists' methodology on the one hand, and the creation of a new literary language on the other.

The simplification of the alphabet; the eradication of archaic and artificial forms from the language; the introduction of foreign (international) words; the regulation of terminology--this was the range of basic questions that faced the young Ilya Chavchavadze in 1860's.

According to the theory of the "three styles," there is no single literary language; you cannot discuss different subjects in one and the same language. For instance, for theology the "high style" is appropriate--grandiloquent language. For everyday speech, the "low style" is suitable (such, for instance, in peasant speech). For historical works--the "middle style."

In the 1860's the "middle style" was considered the cornerstone of the Georgian language, and the language of peasants was rejected in every way.

Ilya Chavchavadze's invaluable service lies in the fact that he declared the people's speech was the prop of the literary language and radically opposed traditional views. This was a bold, revolutionary step that aroused a furious reaction from the older generation of literary figures, the so-called "fathers." The polemics were launched in the pages of the "fathers'" organ-- the journal TSISKARI.

The theory of the "three styles," which arose on the basis of scholastic philosophy, suffered defeat. Ilya Chavchavadze rehabilitated the structure of the new literary language, the sources of which have their basis in the language of Sulkhan Saba Orbeliani and David Guramishvili. That is, he continued the line that had been broken off in the 18th century.

An internal need in creating the new language was the reform of orthography. Ilya Chavchavadze found that some letters that corresponded to the phonetic system of the old literary language were not necessary for the new one. The archaists fought desperately against spelling simplification and considered it an irredeemable sin.

Ilya Chavchavadze was faced from the first with the problem of vocabulary and phraseology. The structure of the new language brought about the need to renew the vocabulary and banish obsolete word material and archaisms. It was necessary to open up the way for words and expressions current in the living speech of the democratic masses.

The interests of canonizing the new literary language demanded a theoretical justification of the unsuitability of the archaic word stock on the one hand, and a democratization of the vocabulary by means of literary practice on the other. All this was done by Ilya Chavchavadze.

Ilya Chavchavadze devoted great attention to introducing international words into the vocabulary of the Georgian language. Writers of the older generation reproached him for cluttering up the Georgian language with these words, but Ilya Chavchavadze noted quite correctly that the use of international words that have no equivalent in our language is absolutely necessary--no cultured language can avoid it.

At the same time Ilya Chavchavadze protested in every way against forced introduction of foreign words into the language, particularly those for which there were equivalents in the native language in the form of indigenous Georgian words.

Ilya Chavchavadze's service in the cause of establishing new concepts and terms in the language was great. He introduced many words into the language that have entered the wordstock forever.

Ilya Chavchavadze was exceptionally strict in scientific terminology; in polemical articles, he often condemned his opponents for disregarding semantic differentiation between words and for using scientific terms incorrectly.

Ilya Chavchavadze made many words Georgian, taking them from the Russian language, and found Georgian equivalents for many Russian terms.

Ilya Chavchavadze was tirelessly concerned with the purity of the language and had a good understanding of the role of literature in creating a language of the entire nation. That is why he demanded that writers struggle for a fullblooded language and for a deep understanding of linguistic phenomena and the most responsible attitude to words. And we can see how he himself worked on words from the viewpoint of the purity of language by carrying out a textual analysis of his manuscripts.

Ilya Chavchavadze dreamed of a time when broad horizons would open up before the Georgian literary language and all the conditions would be created for its growth and development.

This time came with the victory of Soviet power.

Hundreds of new words, expressions and phrases have been created in the Georgian language reflecting the development of industry, agriculture, transportation, science, literature, art and all public life. The Georgian language has been augmented with words that arose thanks to the change in the social system.

Concern for the Georgian language is a state matter. The Georgian language is the state language, a fact which is enshrined in the recently adopted Georgian Constitution. This has become possible only in the conditions of socialism.

The dream of Ilya Chavchavadze, with whose name the new turn in the democratization of the Georgian literary language in the last century is connected, has taken flight.

ADZHARSKAYA ASSR SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES CONSTITUTION

LD0214llY Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 May 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Batumi, 29 May GRUFINFORM--The extraordinary ninth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Adzharskaya ASSR has taken place here. The session was opened by M.I. Abuselidze, deputy chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet.

On the proposal of deputy G. Ye. Chigogidze the session released R.M. Sarishvili from his duties as chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet in connection with his appointment to the post of Adzharskaya ASSR minister of social security.

The session elected Deputy Sh.M. Okropiridze chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet.

A report on the draft constitution of the Adzharskaya ASSR and the results of its nation-wide discussion was delivered by V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom and chairman of the Constitutional Commission.

In their speeches those taking part in the session unanimously supported the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and warmly approved the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally directed toward strengthening the cause of peace.

The Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the Adzharskaya ASSR Constitution (fundamental law).

MAIN AREAS SOW CROPS IN GOOD TIME DESPITE BAD WEATHER

LD051005Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[O. Pavlov Agricultural review: "The First Results of the Sowing"]

[Text] According to the report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration by Monday, 29 May, spring crops had been sown on 137.3 million hectares (93 percent), and grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been sown on 88.5 million hectares (95 percent of the spring crop area set aside for them). Corn for grain occupies 3.26 million hectares and its sowing plan has been overfulfilled. The whole area allocated for sunflowers (100 percent) has been filled, 2.8 million hectares (87 percent) have been planted with potatoes, and 1.05 million hectares (84 percent) have been planted with vegetables.

In the past week spring has, as it were, handed over its powers to summer. It was difficult this year. It was late and then harassed the farmers with the return of the cold weather, frequent rain and even snow. All this affected the thythm of the fieldwork--in a number of places it was disrupted and irregular. Nevertheless in the main agricultural regions, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as a rule, managed to complete sowing in the optimum time frames.

In travelling throughout the country we have often seen how selflessly the people have been working this spring. They tried not to miss hours. They managed equipment skilfully and applied the principles of the Ipatovskiy method extensively. The Virgin Land workers of Kazakhstan have been working smoothly in the last few days. TASS reports that on 30 May the farmers of the republic completed the sowing of grain and leguminous crops, which occupy 23 million hectares. The work was carried out in the optimum timeframe of 14 working days--2 days fewer than last year.

In the RSFSR spring crops have now been sown on 90 percent of the area allocated for them. The sowing plan for grain and leguminous crops has been fulfilled by 93.6 percent. In the nonchernozem, the farmers of Yaroslavskaya oblast have fallen a little behind, as have the farmers of Kurganskaya Oblast in the Urals. The sowing rates in Altay and in Omskaya Oblast are lower than the average for the West Siberia Region. In East Siberia, the sowing is being carried out slowly in Chitinskaya Oblast. Although the grain growers in these places are experiencing certain difficulties, the experience of the foremost farms shows that all the necessary possibilities exist to complete the work in the grain field in the next few days.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia have sown grain and leguminous crops on 1.8 million hectares. This is a 96.4 percent of the whole area. Flax sowing in all oblasts, with the exception of Vitebskaya Oblast, is practically completed. Potatoes have been planted on 398.00 hectares--96.3 percent. This year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are called upon to show more concern for hulled crops in whose production there has recently been a lag. Many farms have extended the area under millet and buckwheat, and they must be well sown this year. Today, throughout the country as a whole, millet occupies 2.35 million hectares (83 percent of the areas allocated to it), and buckwheat occupies 936,000 hectares (55 percent). Unfortunately, the weather is also putting the farmers in a difficult position here. In the RSFSR, for example, millet has hitherto been sown only on 75.8 percent of the areas and buckwheat on only 44.3 percent. This is less than on the same date last year, and the production organizers and local Soviets must now obviously concentrate attention on the immediate completion of the sowing of these crops.

The potato planting is nearing completion. The rates are somewhat lower than last year's, but there is no great difference. On a whole series of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the sowing units are manned by the best machine operators, who work in 1.5-2 shifts.

Last spring is transferring anxieties to the summer. The session of the USSR Agricultural Ministry Collegium held a few days ago noted that, in several regions of the country, the weather has delayed the appearance of shoots and the growth and development of various crops. This makes them vulnerable to diseases, pests and weeds. This means that the farmers must go to the help of the plants without delay and protect them through solicitous care from possible danger.

Striving to obtain a good sugar beet harvest this year, the farmers of the Ukraine rapidly set about tending the plantations. On 82 percent of the sowing area the thinning of the plants has been carried out. The sugar beet workers of Ternopolskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Kiyevskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts are closest of all to the completion of this important work.

But the USSR Agriculture Ministry specialists note that a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and Belorussia and the Baltic area are behind in thinning the sugar beet. According to agrotechnical requirements, this work should be completed in 10-12 days. Otherwise the harvest will fall short.

The tasks of cultivating the cotton plants, sunflowers and corn are equally urgent.

Thus, the sowing campaign of the third year of the 5-year plan is nearing completion. Intensive work for the harvest continues.

PRAVDA EXHORTS LIVESTOCK FARMERS TO MAKE USE OF SUMMER

LD021037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Summer Toil of the Stock Raisers"]

[Excerpt] The letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on competition and the advice and instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East direct farmstead collectives, above all, to the maximum utilization of reserves and the raising of production efficiency. In this pasturing period, additional opportunities are opened up for this. The massive increase in milk yield and strip grazing of livestock, the correct organization of labor and the introduction of advanced technology make it possible to increase the herds' productivity not only for individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also for entire rayons and oblasts. The practical application of intensive methods of production and rational economic management in every sector of the summer livestock-raising process--that is what will above all insure the success of competition among farmstead workers.

The pasturing season is not only a time when the milk yield is high but also when weight gains are large. The herd has been considerably supplemented by young animals. Fully preserving and raising them means a marked increase in the country's meat resources. Mindful of this, the stock raisers in many farms of Rostovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts are skillfully combining the fattening of livestock with feeding with cheap green fodder and are achieving daily weight gains of 900-1,000 grams for male calves. [paragraph continues]

The intensive fattening of animals must become the rule in all farmsteads. This applies not only to cattle but also to sheep and pigs. For instance, the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast, obtains a weight gain of 12-15kg and more per sheep during the season. The practice of the leading farms of Belorussia and the Baltic republics shows that in pigs' rations up to half the nutrients may be made up by green fodder.

The farmsteads' potential reserves are great, but they are still being used by no means fully. For instance, take the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kurskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, where milk yields per cow do not much exceed 2,000 kg from one year to the next. The significance of a well established green fodder production process is underestimated here. Little fodder is procured for storage, and due attention is not paid to the introduction of advanced technology. Since the first days of the pasturing season a considerable proportion of the farms of Georgia and Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhizakskaya and several other oblasts have been failing to procure large amounts of meat and milk. The party committees, local soviets and agricultural organs must raise the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for the efficient work of farmsteads in the summer period.

It is very important now to be concerned also for the creation of reliable stocks of forage for the winter. The greatest success in this matter has been achieved by those farms which make extensive use of harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links. Their use in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Voronezhskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts and a number of other oblasts made it possible last year to carry out fodder procurement considerably more rapidly and to improve its quality. Much also depends on the timely preparation of silage and cured hay capacities. Special attention must be paid to the procurement of hay by the active ventilation and cutting method, and sheds and other stores must be constructed for laying it in. In a word, joint efforts must be aimed at accumulating for the winter the maximum amount of high-quality fodder and at conveying it to the farmsteads in good time.

With the advent of the hot days the problem of preserving the high quality of stock-raising output has become more acute. It is important to set up proper refrigeration equipment on farmsteads and to provide them with the necessary cleaning and disinfecting facilities. In the pasturing season demands on the processing industry also increase. It is a matter of honor for the workers of the enterprises of this sector to exclude totally cases of delayed reception and spoilage of produce.

MINISTRY COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN SOWING WORK

LD021133Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 May 78 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed Account of USSR Agriculture Ministry Collegium Meeting: "Carrying Out Fieldwork at a Good Rate and High Quality"]

[Excerpts] A recent USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium meeting noted that in a number of oblasts there are serious shortcomings in carrying out work connected with completing sowing and tending the crops. Not all the sowing units are in the fields in certain RSFSR and Kazakhstan oblasts. There are frequent instances of machines being out of action for technical and organizational reasons. In some oblasts inadequate use is made of possibilities for prompt and high-quality tending of crops requiring interrow tillage. Despite the fact that fodder procurement has started in southern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in Uzbekistan, a great deal of fodder harvesting equipment is not yet ready for work.

In some of the country's farming areas the weather conditions have delayed the germination, growth and development of agricultural crops. This makes them more vulnerable to pests and diseases. The soil is compacted: a crust has formed on some fields and the incidence of weeds has increased. It is therefore necessary to keep a constant eye on the state of the crops to ascertain the breeding grounds of pests and diseases and the spread of weeds, and to adopt urgent measures to combat them. We must not forget that the quality of the final product and the yield of corn, sunflower, sugar beet, cotton and other crops depend on the rate at which crops are tended and on the care taken.

Corn grown for grain requires very close attention. Its growth and development are a little backward in the north Caucasus, central chernozem oblasts, the Ukraine and Moldavia, and this could have an adverse effect on the yield. The prompt pregermination and postgermination harrowing of the crops, top-dressing with mineral fertilizers and chemical weeding will help to rectify the situation. In places where the crops are sparse there is still time to resow, chiefly with seeds of quicker-ripening hybrids.

In the beet-sowing zones the plants are forming a dense stand. Farmers are thinning them, top-dressing them and combatting weeds. The task is to maintain the pace of this work, but in many oblasts of the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic republics the thinning of beets has been delayed. Unfavorable weather is blamed. Only 20 percent of the crops had been thinned in the RSFSR by 26 May.

Beet-growers must pay special attention to the maximum mechanization of this work and to carrying out thinning across or along the rows. The entire able-bodied population of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be enlisted for thinning and weeding work. This work must be carried out in 10-12 working days.

The planting of potatoes is almost finished; but in order to complete it as soon as possible, it is necessary to insure that all planting units are operating in 1.5-2 shifts and that the most skilled machine operators are used. In view of the late planting of potatoes and the overmoist soil in some oblasts the tubers should be planted at a depth of not more than 5-6 centimeters, chiefly in ridges. The density should be not less than 55,000-60,000 tubers per hectare.

In order to accelerate the completion of the preparations of fodder-procurement and harvesting equipment, agricultural organs are instructed to enlist extra repair workers, organize two shifts at workshops and institute special quality control. In the southern parts of the country, where farms are already entering the harvest period, the combine pool must be made ready. It is essential to insure that the combines are sealed and equipped with devices for harvesting lodged and wet grain.

HAIL CAUSES EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO GEORGIAN GRAPE CROP

LD021355Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--A heavy hailstorm occurred on the evening and night of 28 May in the leading vinegrowing region of Georgia--Kakheti. In Gurdzhaanskiy, Signakhskiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Telavskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Akhmetskiy and Kvarelskiy Rayons the hail damaged agricultural crops over more than 25,000 hectares, including about 8,000 hectares of vineyards. The damage, according to preliminary calculations, comes to tens of thousands of tons of grapes.

The process of formation of the hail clouds was so strong that the effect of the antihail service on it was minimal.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 2 JUN

LD030932Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--Another Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on June 2. It is intended to ensure the functioning of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication systems as well as telecasting of the USSR Central Television programs.

The satellite was put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,837 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 457 km in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is twelve hours sixteen minutes, and orbital inclination is 62.5 degrees.

Apart from apparatus for the transmission of television programs and long-distance multi-channel radio communication, the satellite carries instrumentation of the command-and-measuring complex as well as the orientation, orbit correction and power supply systems.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM SATELLITES

LD310314Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from on board the atomic ice breaker Sibir:

The caravan consisting of the atomic ice breaker Sibir and the diesel electric motorship Kapitan Nyshevskiy, has covered the first thousand miles in the Arctic.

The Barents Sea met this high latitude expedition with an unusually calm weather for this time of the year. After crossing the section of clear water, the ships encountered ice to the north of Novaya Zemlya. Today they were sailing through continuous ice which, however, is young and does not present any serious obstacle to the caravan.

On Monday the crew of the two ships had a possibility to watch television from Moscow. This experiment by means of artificial satellites of the earth was carried out by Soviet scientists for the first time in the history of navigation in the high latitudes of the Arctic Ocean.

Sibir is receiving extensive scientific information from satellites. One of them, the Cosmos-1000, is a navigational one, and specialists on board the atomic ice breaker are maintaining constant communication with it. They are regularly receiving information from Meteor sputniks on cloud and ice cover and air temperature in the areas of interest to them. This information is utilized in plotting the optimal route of the caravan. Regular communication with Moscow is maintained also via satellite.

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